

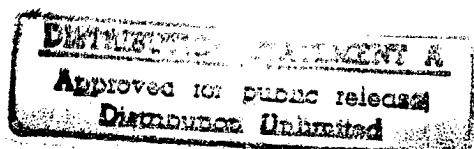
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JPRS Report



East Asia

Korea

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SPECIAL NOTICE

Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

The new cover colors will be as follows:

CHINA.....	aqua
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LATIN AMERICA.....	pink
WEST EUROPE.....	ivory
AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA).....	tan
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....	gray
WORLDWIDES.....	pewter

The changes that are of interest to readers of this report are as follows:

The SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT (SEA) will be titled EAST ASIA/SOUTHEAST ASIA (SEA).

The JAPAN REPORT (JAR) will be titled EAST ASIA/JAPAN (JAR).

The KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT (KAR) will be titled EAST ASIA/KOREA (KAR).

The MONGOLIAN REPORT (MON) will be titled EAST ASIA/MONGOLIA (MON).

KOREA: KULLOJA (AKU) will be issued as a separate series under EAST ASIA.

VIETNAM: TAP CHI CONG SAN (ATC) will be issued as a separate series under EAST ASIA.

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JPRS-KAR-87-035

8 JUNE 1987

EAST ASIA

KOREA

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INTER-KOREAN

COMMENTARY ON REMARKS BY SOUTH'S UNIFICATION MINISTER

SK180720 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 16 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "Open Antireunification and Antipeace Declaration"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring, while persistently considering as an issue that portion related to the reunification issue of the policy of the Reunification Democracy Party [RDP], is more ruthlessly pressuing, threatening, and black-mailing the party. At a press confernece on 15 May, the puppet minister of unification disclosed the so-called official government view on this issue. In the announcement, the rascal, while finding fault with the policy of the RDP on reunification by saying that it is a policy of giving absolute priority to reunification itself, not a policy of reunification based upon a free democratic system, and that it is designed to cater to the left-learning movement circles, unhesitatingly babbled that the ideology and system of the reunified fatherland must be based on a free democratic system. This is an open antireunification and antipeace declaration that outrightly challenges the fervent desire of the entire nation for peaceful reunification. The minister of unification, who is said to be in charge of the reunification issue in South Korea, unhesitatingly uttered such divisionist and antinational gibberish. This is the very reason why this matter is of a serious and grave nature. What he called reunification based upon a free democratic system means reunification after winning victory over communism. His is also a statement that expressed the intention to spread the colonial fascist rule in South Korea even to the northern half of the Republic. This is also tantamount to a declaration that they will wage a war against us.

The puppets consider most serious of all, among the policies of the RDP, the clause that with the recognition that national reunification is the task of national history that transcends differences in political ideas and systems, national reunification will be considered as a guideline in dealing with state affairs. How can this clause be interpreted as a statement that approves communist reunification? The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has shown an almost insance reaction to such a theory on reunification is proof that on the contrary, it is more afraid of peaceful reunification than it is of fire.

For our nation, which has been forced to suffer the misery of division for some 40 years, reunification is the most urgent task of all. Under actual

circumstances in which ideas and systems that are different from each other exist in the North and South of our country, if peaceful reunification is to be realized, the North and South have no other way but to achieve greater national unity after giving priority to a common idea and national idea and transcending [differences in] ideas and systems. Reflecting such actual demands, we have proposed to reunify the country in a way for the North and South to found a confederal republic--in which they are not swallowed by the other--based upon a foundation on which they recognize and tolerate, as they are, ideas and systems that exist on the other side. Only those who oppose peaceful reunification can oppose transcending ideas and systems.

The puppets, even while babbling about reunification in peaceful ways and through democratic procedures, cried for reunification based upon a free democratic system. This is preposterous and self-contradictory. How can they, even while attempting to enforce their system on the northern half, achieve peaceful reunification? Moreover, in an effort to justify their antireunification stand, the puppets babbled that the principle on promoting greater national unity after transcending differences in idea, ideology, and systems, a principle elucidated in the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, is not a theory on reunification but a theory on dialogue and coexistence. This is sophistry designed to justify their antidialogue and divisionist line, after trampling on the principle of national reunification. It is clear that to oppose reunification, the puppets are attempting to deliberately distort even the three major principles on reunifying the fatherland, which were confirmed as the nation's common policy on reunification through the North-South joint statement and whose implementation they themselves solemnly pledged before the nation, and to change them to a theory for coexistence. Because of this, the puppets' negative stand toward dialogue again has become clear and it is again clearly exposed why they have turned a blind ear to and opposed, in such a manner, our sincere proposal for dialogue to alleviate tension and to achieve peaceful reunification. Dialogue is necessary for the puppets only in building a further higher barrier of division, intensifying confrontation, and realizing their ambition for reunification through winning a victory over communism after building up power, while delaying for time. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, while doggedly opposing peaceful reunification, is blocking even the discussion of reunification by other people in South Korea and is urging them to chime in with its antireunification stand. This is the defilement of the entire nation, which hopes for peaceful reunification, and is the unforgiveable mockery of the reunification issue. The South Korean people will, without fail, deal a stern blow to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of anticommunist fanatics, which runs counter to the national aspirations for reunification.

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CSO: 4110/146

TAKING POLITICS OUT OF SEOUL OLYMPICS URGED

Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean 17 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by Mr Sono Akira, former Japanese ambassador to West Germany and well respected international affairs specialist: "There Cannot Be 'Politicalization' of the Seoul Olympics"]

[Text] The time is finally drawing near for the Seoul Olympics next year. I, having served as director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, and having experienced the difficulty of protecting sports from political influence, earnestly hope that the Seoul Olympics will succeed smoothly without political interference.

Originally, the Olympics should have been a "festival of peace" in which young people representing all people and races from around the world would gather together in one place to compete and fairly test their talents, breaking down political barriers. There, no animosity or grudges should exist and money should not be a goal. Such an amateur event held in such a spirit would be a true Olympics.

Experience at Tokyo Olympics

However, unlike the ancient Greek Olympics which honored the winners with laurel wreaths, the modern Olympics has come to include political elements such as "national honor" or "racial pride" by praising the winners with national flags or national anthems. The best example was the Berlin Olympics in 1936 under the Nazis. I do not deny that the Tokyo Olympics contributed to raising the national morale of the Japanese people who had suffered defeat in a war.

The state amateurism system in "socialist countries" has accelerated the intervention of political elements into the Olympics. According to Marxism, sports which disregard politics cannot exist. Thus, the Olympics cannot avoid being a stage for enhancing "the superiority of the socialist system." As a consequence, it created a system where nations support the expenses and training of their sportsmen and reward winners with medals and annuities.

In order to cope with this situation Western nations began to support strengthening the training of their sportsmen. Such countries are not quite

involved to the degree of direct training of state amateurs, but it is becoming impossible to acquire the means to participate in the Olympics without being a professional disguised as an amateur. The recent tendency is even to acknowledge participation by professionals.

I regard the professionalization of the Olympics as a degradation of the modern Olympics which Baron Coubertin initiated as the first Olympiad in Athens in 1896. One of the reasons for this might be that people concerned with sports now regard sports as the food of their lives.

It is unfortunately a reality. The problem is how to manage the Olympics smoothly consistently with such reality.

There were several occasions where sports were used for political purposes at the several international events held in Japan some years before the Tokyo Olympics.

At that time, Japan had adopted the method of not using national flags and anthems in order to protect pure sports from "politics." However, a socialist country team from a certain divided country (having nothing to do with the Korean peninsula) suddenly pulled their national flags from their jacket pockets and began to wave at the spectators during the opening ceremony.

Also at another international game, a "socialist country" team from a divided nation threatened the sponsor that it would boycott the games if it was not allowed to use its formal national name. As the sponsoring organization reacted indifferently toward the threat based on the principle of nonpoliticalization of sports, that team openly participated in the games.

Several staff members of "socialist country" teams participating in the Tokyo Olympics were only concerned about their political activities outside the stadium. It was a natural thing for those people who regard sports as a tool of politics.

During the Tokyo Olympics, East and West Germany participated in the Olympic Games as a single team after long negotiations. They used neither of their national flags or anthems, but used a flag of five Olympic rings with a background of the three German colors, black, red, and yellow. Japan, at that time, had no diplomatic relations with East Germany. A strange phenomenon happened in Tokyo stores selling national flags where West German flags were sold out and instead, East German flags were hanging here and there.

In this way, sports for a "socialist nation" is politics itself. Therefore, the method of participation of a divided country became a headache both for Japanese sports organizations and the Japanese Government even at the international games held in Japan which is not a divided nation. Thus, I can fully imagine the difficulties the Seoul Olympic Organization Committee and the Korean Government are experiencing.

I, watching the broadcast of the general meeting of IOC which decided the host site for the 1988 summer Olympics, clearly heard the announcement "Seoul." (I

predicted Nagoya had little chance.) The host for the Olympic Games was originally supposed to be self-governing body.

It Is Only "the Seoul Olympics"

In other words, it is "the Seoul Olympics" not "the Korean Olympics." This is a natural thing based on the principle of "sports excluding politics." Therefore, it may be due to my lack of knowledge that I have never heard of cohosting the Games across national boundaries, although I have heard of occasions where the host self-governing body assigned part of the Games to a neighboring self-governing body. When the IOC began a mediating role to allow North Korea to host part of the Olympic Games, I could not help deploring such "politicalization" of the IOC. Even though I am aware that such action was taken with good intentions by the IOC in the hope of permitting the smooth management of the Seoul Olympics....

I have been closely observing the process of negotiations on the separate hosting of the Seoul Olympics by North and South Korea. During the negotiations between the IOC board of directors and the NOC (North Korea Olympic Committee) held last 12 February, North Korea agreed in principle to the IOC's suggestion that it host all the Western style archery and ping pong competition and the preliminary soccer games and part of the cycling competition. However, it did not change its previous position demanding an additional 5 or 6 events. As far as I am concerned, I cannot help anticipating rough days ahead for the proposed separate hosting of the Olympics.

Freedom of Movement Is Also a Problem

When Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone suggested to East German National Council Chairman Hoenecker that his nation participate in the Seoul Olympics when he visited East Germany last January, President Hoenecker answered by saying, "We are in the process of making a decision whether to participate in the Games, although we have not reached a final conclusion."

In the present situation where the prospects for an arrangement for separate hosting of the Games is unclear, is it correct to interpret this remark as "a final decision to participate" by East Germany?

As for Soviet participation in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, was it not less than 3 months before the actual event that Soviet Olympic Committee Chairman Gramov said that "It is too early to decide"? (They finally did not participate in the Games.) At the present time when the separate hosting issue is not decided, and furthermore, when there is more than a year left before the final event, it cannot be possible that "socialist countries" would make speedy decisions on participation.

So far, I have heard the news that among the "socialist countries," only Yugoslavia has formally notified its decision to participate in the Seoul Olympics. It was a case in which Yugoslavia reaffirmed its traditional position of political nonintervention in sports.

In the present situation when North and South Korea are holding talks on "separate hosting of the Seoul Olympics" (though such an expression in itself gives a somewhat illogical impression), I, as one from a third country, am not in a position to give any kind of opinion. Although they agree on the principle of separate hosting, there remain numerous problems related to "politics" in the process of realization of the arrangement for separate hosting. First of all, will the agreement between North and South leave the title "Seoul Olympics" intact? In case such a title as "Chosun Olympics" is suggested, can either the IOC or the city of Seoul agree to this?

Will the participants holding IC cards issued by the Seoul Olympics Organization Committee (players, staff, and correspondents) be automatically permitted to enter North Korea?

Would it be possible for the South Korean national flag to wave in a North Korean stadium, or for the North Korean national flag to wave in a South Korean stadium?

Will there be enough time to solve all these dizzying "political" problems in the remaining period of about 1 year? Even though I assume that the authorities concerned in South Korea have already examined these issues, it will be impossible to proceed with separate hosting if any one of these issues is not resolved by mutual agreement.

As I have mentioned above, the Seoul Olympics has a more complex relationship to "politics" than any other Olympics held so far. In other words, the international situation from now until next year will exert a great influence.

Since the Gorbachev regime came to power, it appears that East/West relations are heading in the direction of "peace" at the moment. However, that does not mean that "socialist countries" approve of the current world situation. While being cautious about its efforts to advance into Europe where the United States and the Western European nations solidify their resistance, the Soviet Union clearly reveals its tendency to strengthen its "offensive" in Asia where Western Europe has little interest. It is clear that the "peace offensive (world communist revolution)" is being displayed in the Asian Pacific.

Hope for Smooth Resolution

In addition, because President Reagan finishes his term next year, the United States will be in the middle of its presidential election campaign at the time of the Seoul Olympics. In South Korea, there is also an issue concerning the succession to power after President Chon Tu-hwan. In other words, there exists a situation into which forces unfavorable to the success of the Seoul Olympics can infiltrate.

Furthermore, these days the Soviet Union is strengthening its military forces and diplomatic offensive in the Asian Pacific region. As far as I know, it appears that military cooperation between the Soviet Union and North Korea is being strengthened and Sino-Soviet relations are heading in a conciliatory direction, although slowly.

For example, the PRC's position toward the Japanese defense force has changed since 1978 when the two nations signed a peace and friendship treaty. (The PRC insisted on adding an "antihegemony" article, which is anti-Soviet.) In recent times, the PRC's position is similar to that of the Soviet Union.

It appears that the kind of political line the PRC will adopt after the fall of General Secretary Hu Yaobang will influence the question of the PRC's participation in the Seoul Olympics.

I hope that all the discussion concerning the arrangement for separate hosting by North and South Korea will proceed smoothly. However, in case it fails, and in particular, if North Korea decides against participation, how many "socialist countries" will participate? Will the forces that do not wish for the success of the Seoul Olympics, which could enhance the international prestige of South Korea, simply stand by passively? That is the question that I, who have suffered from an experience with the "political tendency" of the Olympics, am secretly worried about.

13269

CSO: 4107/151

KOREAN NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE CONDEMNS SECURITY MEETING

SK170810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)--The Korean National Peace Committee made public a statement on May 16, condemning the war confabs in Washington between the U.S. imperialist and South Korean military bosses at which they decided to take adventurous military measures such as extensive hurling of armed forces of aggression into South Korea under the pretext of "safety holding of the Olympics."

Branding such measures as a criminal move to wreck peace and security in Korea and trample down the lofty idea of the Olympic movement, the statement says:

We only consistently hold that in case the Olympic Games are held on the Korean peninsula, they should proceed in conformity with the desire of our nation for the peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

Carping without any justification on us who are maintaining the just stand, however, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets took new military measures. Their real aim is to justify their aggressive and anti-national confrontation and war moves against us under the pretext of "safety opening of the Olympics", threaten the South Korean people and prop up the present colonial military fascist rule faced with a catastrophic crisis by force of arms.

If the United States is truly sensible of its responsibility for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula, it must not pursue military confrontation against us, contrary to it, but take practical measures for putting an end to confrontation with us and removing the tensions from the Korean peninsula, withdraw all its armed forces of aggression from South Korea and create an atmosphere for dialogue between the North and the South.

/6662

CSO: 4100/197

OLYMPICS

ROK DAILY COMMENTS ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO CHINA

SK140805 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Kim Il-song's Visit to Beijing--We Expect His Awakening to Moves in the International Community"]

[Text] Kim Il-song's visit to Red China has been confirmed. His visit reportedly assumes the form of returning the courtesy of a visit to Pyongyang by Red Chinese President Li Xiannian in October 1986. No pending issue is visibly noticeable. However, North Korea and Red China are in the position of expediting the adjustment of their different views and stances toward several very urgent problems.

The most urgent problem for them concerns relations between North and South Korea with the Seoul Olympics near at hand. Although Red China superficially supports North Korea's policy of reunification through the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea and the founding of a confederal state, it actually unhesitatingly has a nonpolitical tie-up with Korea when it is necessary to attain the goal of modernization.

Red China hopes for successfully hosting the 1990 Beijing Asian Games on the basis of the success it attained by participating in the 1986 Seoul Asian Games. Only when it smoothly holds the 1990 Asian Games can Red China widely demonstrate achievements in its four-point modernization program by hosting the Olympic Games in 2000. For this reason, sports serve as a very important factor in Red China's international relations.

However, the attitude North Korea has taken in recent years has functioned as an undesirable factor for Red China's attainment of its goal. The Far Eastern fleet of the Soviet Union has secured ports of call--Wonsan and Nampo--in the East and West Seas of the Korean Peninsula. In addition, Soviet military aircraft have been allowed to fly over the airspace of North Korea. It has been learned that the construction of large-size Soviet naval bases is under way in Cam Ranh, Vietnam, and Kompong Som, Cambodia. This shows that Red China is militarily encircled by the Soviet Union and its satellite forces. Although this encirclement poses no direct threat to Red China, it bears a possibility for a regional clash around the Korean Peninsula.

Accordingly, Red China needs to remove these factors. Red China's offering of Qiangdao to the United States as a port of call for the U.S. 7th Fleet is viewed as part of these efforts. The Red Chinese authorities acknowledge that as they have not been in a position to render great military assistance to North Korea since the Korean War, they have had all the less influence over North Korea. In addition, the North Korean authorities are assuming the attitude of seemingly boycotting the Seoul Olympics together with Vietnam and Mongolia, which are unfriendly or hostile to Red China. It would be true that North Korea, which has adhered to a stance undesirable for Red China, has something to tell Red China.

Another problem concerns relations between the United States and North Korea and between the United States and Red China. Red China has recently succeeded somewhat in soothing the U.S. attitude toward North Korea. The decision to allow U.S. diplomats to contact North Korean diplomats was one of these successes.

Furthermore, greater success can be expected under great preconditions. In other words, the United States has hinted at improving relations with North Korea beyond the decision under the precondition of North Korea's participating in the Seoul Olympics. Kim Il-song may wonder what these conditions are in detail. We hope that Kim Il-song will recognize in Beijing that Red China and the international community will not be convinced of his tactics calling for sharing Olympics events in proportion to the population or for cohosting the games--tricky maneuvers which can be used only at home.

At present, the International Olympic Committee proposes the dispatch of an inspection team with the mission of checking the status of preparations for the games. The Pyongyang side should accept the committee's proposal for traveling from Pyongyang to Seoul via Panmunjom. If North Korea only intends to hamper the Seoul Olympic Games, Kim Il-song's visit to Beijing will result in nothing but fruitless efforts. We hope that during his visit to Beijing, Kim Il-song will be awakened to the tenor of the international community, resume North-South dialogue, and demonstrate united national strength by participating in the Seoul Olympics, the first worldwide festival in our history.

/12858

CSO: 4107/176

OLYMPICS

CPRF ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON AIDS IN S. KOREA

SK160521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public Friday a white paper exposing and condemning the unpardonable crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in having reduced South Korea to an area where AIDS is prevalent.

The white paper says:

South Korea, a colony of the United States, has been turned into a horrible area of AIDS and the South Korean people are always threatened by AIDS.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique schemed to keep AIDS in "special secrecy".

This was aimed to hold the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games without a hitch and thus realize its long-term office in disregard of the South Korean people.

To keep the spread of AIDS thoroughly in the dark, the South Korean puppets built up secret rooms at some hospitals to treat those infected with AIDS in secrecy and detained AIDS sufferers at "secret camps" called "VD locks" to put them under "special management".

The white paper points to the fact that the South Korean magazine CHUGAN CHOSON (August 18, 1985) reported that people infected with AIDS virus in South Korea numbered 600,000 in the summer of 1985 and in data released by the South Korean puppet Ministry of Health and Social Affairs that the number of AIDS sufferers sharply grew to over 11,000 in 1986 from 4,400 in 1985.

The white paper goes on:

The fact that AIDS sufferers and persons infected with AIDS are so many in South Korea is attributable mainly to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are using South Korea as a place of living-body test for AIDS biological weapons.

The U.S. imperialists have not only tested AIDS biological weapons among prisoners and Americans but also resorted to various crafty means to make South Korea a place of living-body test to spread AIDS.

One of the typical means was to send American soldiers and Americans infected with AIDS to South Korea.

A large number of American soldiers and Americans now in South Korea are spreading "the American pest".

In South Korea American soldiers, "pathogenic organism of AIDS", as the first infected, and prostitutes as the second infected, are explosively diffusing AIDS.

Even according to data open to the public, in South Korea there are more than 4,000 U.S. soldiers suffering from AIDS, 400,000 prostitutes and 260,000 kisaeng girls who are being trained to earn "foreign currency" during the '88 Olympics.

The infection of AIDS through blood, a product of the U.S. imperialists' barbarity, has caused a very serious problem in South Korea.

They committed the crime of infecting the blood exported to South Korea with AIDS virus for living-body test of AIDS biological weapons.

That is why the numerous South Korean people who were transfused with blood from the United States became AIDS sufferers all at once.

Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has viciously schemed to hoodwink the South Korean people, jabbering that the "infection of AIDS" by American soldiers was a sheer lie.

If AIDS sufferers dispatched to Africa or the Middle East were sent back, the South Korean puppets made it appear as if they returned after contracting with the disease in those countries, making much ado about "the big danger of AIDS to be diffused through those workers sent to Africa and the Middle East area".

The Government of Saudi Arabia lodged an official protest with the South Korean puppets against their dispatch of AIDS sufferers abroad.

In a bid to realise its wild ambition to remain in power indefinitely and hold the '88 Olympics for the sinister purpose to create "two Koreas", the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has left South Korea to the mercy of the U.S. imperialists for living-body test of biological weapons and kept the spread of AIDS in "special secrecy" to drive guiltless fellow countrymen into death.

To save the fellow countrymen from the danger of nuclear holocaust and check the spread of AIDS threatening the lives of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, along with nuclear weapons, should be withdrawn from South Korea without delay.

The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland expresses the conviction that the peaceloving governments, political parties and organisations and peaceloving mankind of the world will lift up the voice of condemnation and protest against the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who are converting South Korea into an area for experiment of biological weapons on human body.

/6662

CSO: 4100/197

OLYMPICS

BRIEFS

PDRY SUPPORTS COHOSTING PROPOSAL--Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)--Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said that Democratic Yemen supported and would support the proposal to co-host the 24th International Olympic Games by the North and the South of Korea because the proposal was an important one concerning the question of Korean reunification. He said this when he met Korean Ambassador to Democratic Yemen Myong Chang-son who paid a farewell call on him. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his cordial greetings to them. The chairman extended warm congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 75th birthday. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 15 May 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/197

ANALYSIS OF 18 MAY CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK180042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 87 pp 2, 5

[By Staff Reporter Kim Hak-kyong]

[Text] The cabinet shuffle conducted yesterday affected only two ministers, without changing the basic structure of the current cabinet headed by Prime Minister No Sin-yong.

In this regard, the partial change reflects President Chon Tu-hwan's determination to maintain policy continuity in preparation for next year's two major national tasks--the transfer of governmental power and the Seoul Olympics.

It was similar in nature to the shakeup of posts in the National Justice Party a week earlier. At that time also, the President did not change the basic structure of the party spearheaded by chairman No Tae-u.

In both changes, Chon may have put emphasis on maintaining stability and effective operation of national administration.

As was suggested in the shuffles, the ruling party and the government will continue to make efforts to smoothly carry out the political timetable for the governmental power transfer slated for next February.

Judging from the fact that Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che and other major economic ministers were not affected, the government is expected to continue its policy of seeking sustained economic growth.

By average standards, the two outgoing ministers have served longer than any other cabinet members since the incumbent Fifth Republic was inaugurated in 1981.

Minister Hwang and Chong were both appointed to their posts on Feb. 18, 1985, six days after the parliamentary elections were held.

Accordingly, reshuffles of the two ministers have been widely rumored whenever any speculation of a cabinet shakeup had been circulating.

But the replacement of the director general of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration is viewed as holding Chong Yon-sei accountable for the scandal involving the Pan Ocean Shipping Company, analysts say.

At the same time, it is believed that there would be no more revamp in the officialdom in connection with the scandal.

The new minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Kim Chu-ho, started his career at the ministry and has been on several occasions rumored to join the cabinet.

The new minister of state for political affairs, Cho, has been highly appraised for his unflinching loyalty to the Fifth Republic.

Cho's father, Cho Yong-kyu, was a member of the Constituent Assembly.

Analysts say that the partial reshuffle would guarantee closer cooperative relationship between the cabinet and the government until the government transfer next February.

Other analysts predict that as yesterday's revamp was a partial one, there might be another shakeup after June 10, when the ruling party's presidential candidate will be elected.

However, some other political sources forecast that yesterday's reshuffle would be the last during the incumbent President's tenure of office, unless unexpected incidents happen.

Chongwadae spokesman Yi Chong-yu returned to the press room at 5:20, where he was received by waiting reporters.

Prior to announcing the contents of the change, Yi said. "As expected, the reshuffle this time is only partial."

Speaking of the change of the director general of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration, he said that it is related with the Pan Ocean scandal.

"There will be no more reshuffle in connection with the scandal," he added.

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CSO: 4100/201

POLITICAL

U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS OPPOSITION LEADER

SK200138 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)--Korea's main opposition party leader, Kim Yong-sam, met Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador James Lilley to discuss the political situation.

In the two-hour, 40-minute meeting at a restaurant here, they exchanged views on the April 13 presidential decision suspending constitutional debate until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics, disputes over the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party's platform and human rights issues.

The meeting was arranged by Kim in return for an invitation made by Lilley last February.

Kim said that his party will never change its unification policy, which is based on the July 4, 1972, south-north joint communique and the 1982 presidential new year policy statement.

The controversial platform says that the reunification of the divided Korean nation should be the primary national task, transcending political ideology and system.

A high-ranking government official said earlier that the policy leaves room for the acceptance of communist ideology, thereby disarming South Korea's anti-communist stance and violating Korea's unification goal, which should be achieved in the pursuit of democracy, freedom and welfare.

The opposition platform has created seething controversy in the Korean political arena, while the ruling Democratic Justice Party has repeated its demand that the platform be rewritten, the main opposition party has said that the ruling camp's objection to the platform is aimed at oppressing the party and branding it as a pro-communist group.

Kim also said that Lilley expressed concern with Korea's political situation, including the restoration of civil rights for dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, human rights and democratization.

The meeting was the second held since Lilley assumed his post last November.

After the meeting, the opposition party president told reporters that they exchanged views on unification disputes over the opposition platform and on Kim Tae-chung, who co-chairs the council for the promotion of democracy. He did not elaborate, however, on what they discussed.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung, who is now under house arrest, received a visit Tuesday from Alexander Arvizu, second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul.

Details of their two-hour meeting were not made available immediately, but opposition sources said that Kim expressed his opinions on the current political situation.

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CSO: 4100/201

DIALOGUE BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES VIEWED

SK190101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Political Dialogue"]

[Text] The local political scene seems to be virtually desolate of any meaningful political in the wake of the government imposition of a moratorium on the national debate for constitutional amendment five weeks ago and the more recent flare-up of a dispute over the newly-formed opposition Reunification Democratic Party's platform pertaining to unification issues.

With all tangible channels of dialogue between the government and opposition parties cut off, the rival camps have been engaged in an exchange of scathing verbal attacks on each other, particularly concerning the RDP's "dubious" unification plans, escalating their already precarious confrontation.

One highlight of the current confrontation is the ruling Democratic Justice Party's reluctance to regard the RDP, inaugurated less than three weeks ago at the price of decimating the New Korea Democratic Party, as the major opposition party, while the breakaway party has been oriented to die-hard intransigence in its posture toward and the government camp. [as printed]

The protracted political impasse has indeed been worrying the people at large, lest an ever-worsening polarization process might bring about a head-on collision between the opposing camps and drive the nation into chaos.

In fact, fears for such an unfortunate development were cited as a primary reason for the government action to withhold the constitutional debate until after the Seoul Olympics in fall next year. Yet, it is indisputable that the prevailing political situation is far from tranquil.

Noteworthy in this connection is a reported remark by DJP chairman No Tae-u over the past weekend that he would not hesitate to talk with any opposition politician on ways of promoting political development, sustaining economic growth and accomplishing the two impending national tasks--the transfer of government power and the Seoul Olympics.

Under the presently harsh political situation, his remark requires elaboration as to whether this meant readiness to meet with a RDP figure and, if so, what would be the process leading to such a talk.

Notwithstanding, there is no denying that national politics today is acutely in need for dialogue between the rival camps--for dialogue is the very essence of politics in any society.

Accordingly, political players are advised to assume a more realistic and flexible posture, with far-reaching insights, to break the precarious impasse at this crucial stage of the nation's political progress.

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CSO: 4100/201

DJP CHAPTERS CAUTIONS ON RAISING NO TAE-U IMAGE

SK200023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 87 p 2

[By Pak Mu-chong from the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] CHONGJU, Chungchong-pukto--The first in a series of ruling Democratic Justice Party rallies to reorganize its province level branches was held here yesterday in a rather calm and even subdued atmosphere.

Many in and outside the party expected that there would be moves to raise the political and personal image of party chairman No Tae-u, the certain presidential candidate of the party.

But, there were no special decorations or speeches glorifying the party chairman during the one-hour long event attended by some 1,200 delegates from four local chapters in Chungchong-pukto.

An organizer of the rally, aimed at electing a chairman of the branch, said that there were instructions from party headquarters not to display any placards or signs in honor of No.

The only placards seen in the rally site, the Chongju Arts Center, were those hailing the April 13 decision of President Chon Tu-hwan (to shelve a constitutional revision), who heads the party.

One of them read, "There comes the prosperity of the fatherland from the difficult decision of the party president."

Retained chairman of the branch, Rep. Chong Chong-taek, did not directly praise No in his speech, only describing him as a "chairman who is respected by party members."

A party member said, "I cannot understand why the party leaders are taking so cautious an attitude even though only 20 days are left until the June 10 national convention to pick a party presidential candidate."

"If it is certain that the party chairman will be picked by the Central Executive Council, I think we have to hurry up to campaign for No," he said.

A leading party official said, "We will campaign for Chairman No's image-building naturally when the time comes. It is still premature for us to do so now."

The party branch rally was more devoted to denouncing the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Yong-sam.

Chairman Chong of the Chungchong-pukto branch harshly criticized the platform of the RDP about national reunification in the address he made upon being re-elected.

"The RDP should correct the platform without putting in any conditions because it denotes that the party is ready to accept even the reunification formula like Vietnam's," he stressed.

Party Chairman No introduced the chairman of the local branch chapters in Chungchong-pukto one by one to the participants of the rally.

Of the four chairmen of the four districts in the land-locked province, Rep. Yi Chun-ku, secretary general of the party, did not attend the rally "to keep the party headquarters" on behalf of party chairman.

No introduced Rep. Pak Chung-byong from Okchon-yongdong chapter, saying, "I've loved him for a long time, as if he were a brother, and I hope you will love him continuously."

Pak was junior to No by one year at the Korea Military Academy.

After the Chongju rally, No participated in a similar event held in Taejon, Chungchong-namdo.

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CSO: 4100/201

ROK DAILY DEPLORES DJP CENSURE OF OPPOSITION IN ASSEMBLY

SK140845 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Way the DJP Views the National Assembly--The House Cannot be an Outlet for the Ruling Party's Censure of the Opposition Party"]

[Text] The 133d extraordinary session of the National Assembly has come to an end after 10 days. As its convocation followed the founding of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and the 13 April announcement on shelving debate on constitutional revision, the extraordinary House session drew great attention. However, it appears that the National Assembly has produced virtually nothing.

During the extraordinary session, the ruling camp's voices seemed to have gone up and the opposition party seemed to be self-disciplined in responding to the ruling camp's high-pitched voices--a surprising phenomenon that no one can easily understand. The ruling party was successful in holding down an opposition bill that called on the government and ruling party to revoke the 13 April special measure until the last moment and had nothing with which to address the questions raised by the opposition regarding the handling of the Pomyang Shipping Company or to get down to the core of the shipping company scandal.

Let us look back on what the ruling and opposition parties did during the just finished extraordinary session of the National Assembly. The only thing the ruling party did was to heat up its denunciation of the opposition party by making an issue of the party's platform and RDP President Kim Yong-sam's remarks. It means that the rival parties placed the National Assembly's function as the winnower of public opinion or political negotiator and troubleshooter on the back burner and devoted themselves to a slanging match instead.

The ruling party may feel better at the thought of having dressed down the opposition on the defensive in the National Assembly--a rarity as far as the ruling party is concerned. Every one of the cabinet ministers who answered the opposition party lawmakers in a unprecedentedly harsh, high-handed manner may be pleased with their own behavior. However, they must remember that when the National Assembly loses face and people no longer trust it and when the people lose confidence in politics as a whole, the consequent sense of emptiness and futility in the hearts of the people can breed a new storm.

Viewed in this context, the reshuffle effected in the leadership of the ruling party and the election of new House leadership shortly before the end of the session can be said to have exposed not a few problems. In fact, people pay no attention to whoever among the ruling party lawmakers has taken whatever office in the party lineup. This being the case, they are not interested in the election of new National Assembly leadership which will lead the 12th National Assembly in its latter period of time.

One thing we want to note in this regard is that the leadership of the National Assembly should be, unlike that of the ruling party, bipartisan. We hold that the positions of leadership in the National Assembly should not be filled by those who were not included in the musical chairs of the ruling party's offices of post-holders.

For the same reason, we consider the ruling party's insistence on selecting one of the deputy speakers, a post that is normally given to the strongest opposition party, among those who are palatable to its taste to be a narrowminded, hidebound way of thinking. We believe it is important for the ruling party to recognize the fact that the opposition party lawmakers have been elected by the people and that they are representatives of the people and, therefore, they cannot be controlled by the ruling party.

However, we believe it is also wrong for the opposition party to have boycotted the election of the National Assembly leadership because of the ruling party's attitude toward the opposition party. The dignity and authority of the lawmakers cannot be maintained by others, but only by the lawmakers themselves. The ruling party should not try to select one of the House deputy speakers among those whom it finds to be palatable to its taste. It is equally pitiful to see the opposition unable to nominate a single candidate for the post.

In fact, the National Assembly leadership and the ruling party are significant in that they are destined to lead the political situation in a way that will accomplish President Chon Tu-hwan's remaining term of office without event. In particular, the reshuffle in the House leadership and party lineup, which had long been expected to be one that paves the way for DJP Chairman No Tae-u to be the successor, has turned out to be a far cry from such an expectation. It appears that the just completed reshuffle in the National Assembly leadership and party lineup has rather positioned hardliners and activists in the National Assembly and party, according to some political observers. In a sense, the reshuffle can be said to have placed emphasis on positioning the president's loyalists in the party and leadership of the House.

Whatever the case, the most important thing at this juncture is how the ruling party views the National Assembly. If the ruling party regards the national forum as a place where it can denounce the opposition instead of being the origin of parliamentary politics and as the center of politics, it should remember that this may one day return to it as an arrow.

ROK PAPER ON DJP-GOVERNMENT ATTACKS AGAINST RDP

SK100626 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 May 87 p 3

[Article by political reporter Kim Hyon-ho in the "Reporter's Notebook" column: "Big Advantage, Small Advantage"]

[Text] The country's political situation is in turmoil. Uneasiness, unidentifiable and therefore more galling is creeping over our society from within.

Articles on statements by professors about their views on current political developments and religionists' hunger strikes that fill corners of newspapers every day also bring their pressure to bear on us. Things on the campuses, some of which have been burned down, show no sign of hope.

Even before the shock at and anger over the Pomyang Shipping Company scandal die down, a news item about a public hearing at the U.S. House of Representatives on affairs in Korea has reached us. Everything seems to be in utter disorder.

Under circumstances like this, the National Assembly is in session now. It is natural for the people to rivet their attention on the House session more attentively than at any previous time.

Every one of the causes that have thrown society into turmoil is a political factor, and the politicians are the ones who are supposed to solve them. However, the National Assembly session, which concluded its 3-day interpellation session on 8 May, appears to have done nothing like this, a far cry from what the people hoped it would produce.

Instead of winnowing and calming the causes for strife outside the framework of the National Assembly, the National Assembly seems to have added cacophonous sounds to the already bristling situation in which discordant elements have been set off to create a turmoil.

In particular, the behavior demonstrated during the just-concluded interpellation by some of the ruling party lawmakers is difficult to understand. There is no need to repeat that the ruling party is the one that must bring the political situation under control. This notwithstanding,

the DJP's strategy regarding the just-concluded House interpellation seems to have been focused on how to put the opposition on the defensive, not on how to stabilize the political situation by filtering various spectrums of opinion.

On 6 May, the first day of the House interpellation, one of the DJP lawmakers provoked the RDP through the use of provocative and abrasive words. It was an open indication of what would follow.

Since then, some of the DJP lawmakers seem to have gone on the offensive in the belief that attack is the best defense. As if to stay in step with the DJP, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other government officials tried to put down the questions raised by the opposition lawmakers in a more high-handed manner than at any previous time.

Perhaps due to the effectiveness of the government's frontal attack, or perhaps because the opposition is aware of the significance of political development, the RDP, which has set out under the banner of a strong opposition party, seems to be taking pains to remain calm and avoid a head-on collision with the government and ruling party.

In fact, some opposition politicians say that "something is very ominous."

If the ruling party's strategy concerning the just-concluded House interpellation was designed to overwhelm the new opposition party, the DJP can be assured of victory, although temporarily. The government and ruling party's strong moves of threatening to take action over RDP President Kim Yong-sam's reference to the Olympics in his speech at the inaugural meeting of the party can be said to have been very effective if it is considered that they were an offensiver against the opposition.

However, the government and ruling party now need to pause and think over what consequences their current behavior will bring in shaping the political course.

The government and ruling party should realize that they should be more keenly aware of the fact that the more chaotic and more uneasy the political situation becomes, the more nationalistic and broad measures they will have to come up with, instead of adopting a monochromatic way of thinking that they are only dealing with the opposition party. They are dealing with the entire population, not just the opposition party.

We are expressing our concern in the hope that the ruling party will realize that their small, visible gains in dealing with the opposition could work against the big, invisible gains it must gain as the ruling party in charge of state affairs. It is time for the ruling party to ponder the common saying: Serve the state rather than the party.

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CSO: 4107/177

EDITORIAL URGES RDP TO REVISE PARTY POLICY

SK130941 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 12 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] Must Revise Its Policy"]

[Text] The RDP, we think, must consider revising or canceling the item of its party platform on the unification of the country and a portion of its President Kim Yong-sam's inaugural speech, because they repudiate the system of the Republic of Korea itself.

A political party can be protected by law as a political party of the state only when its objective and activities agree with the basic democratic order of the country. Thus, if any political party runs counter to this basic order, it cannot be regarded as a legal political party. It can be regarded only as an outlaw or as a fighting group which seeks to topple the system or destroy the existing order to establish a new revolutionary order.

Maybe, it is because the RDP was founded in extreme haste that Item 8 of Article 2 of its party platform, noting the question of the country's unification under the title "The Pursuit of the Unified Democratic State," says "we regard national reunification as an objective of the state operation by considering that it is the top priority task in the history of the nation transcending political ideology or system." This, however, no matter how deeply we may ponder, diametrically opposes the basic order sought by us. Transcending political ideology or system clearly means that unification will be sought regardless of communism or capitalism, and this clearly contradicts the free economic system and the guarantee of the private ownership system specified as a program in the RDP party platform itself. At the same time, this never agrees with the character of the RDP which stresses the tradition of anti-communism and conservatism. Moreover, this is an insult to the efforts of our people who have struggled against communism to found and develop our country as it is today in the world, and it is a breach of faith against our army which maintains tense vigilance around the clock along the truce line of 155 miles over the North's wicked ambition and provocation. Maybe, the RDP thinks that it can do anything in the struggle to seize power. However, if the basic framework which provides for the RDP itself is used as a stage to struggle to seize power, competition is meaningless. Precisely, this means that

anything can be justified if power is seized by any means, i.e. "the end justifies the means."

The RDP, as an excuse, says that its unification policy does not disagree with the spirit of the 4 July North-South joint statement. However, this statement is one which seeks grand national unity by transcending ideology and system based on the theory of coexistence to eliminate heterogeneous sentiments and alleviate tension between the North and South. It is not as a means to achieve unification, that it seeks to transcend ideology and system. Moreover, the value of the joint statement has been lessened, because it has been disclosed that the North was digging underground tunnels while the 4 July joint statement was being issued. Under these circumstances, citing it as a reason is something like making another mistake. At present, what we need to do is to seek national unification on the condition that we maintain our basic order by developing the country by effectively countering the North's scheme to communize the South. Under the legal order of the Republic of Korea, no one has the right to adopt a stand to ignore our survival or system to seek the unification of the country under the North's system. This is because it is a matter of national survival.

We are already in the growing, dangerous circumstances in which the number of those who are unaware of the danger of communism is increasing because of the new generations who have suffered no war, and even left-leaning and communist-tolerating ideas are spreading in a corner of society. At the same time, as capitalism develops, room will be provided for a autogenous communist force to be formed, and signs of this are already being seen everywhere. Under these circumstances, the policy which seeks national unification as an objective of the state operation by disregarding ideology or system, which is the theory of extremists, cannot be thought of by a political party of our state. It must be avoided as taboo. It is our opinion that the RDP should revise its unification policy soon through an appropriate procedure.

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CSO: 4107/177

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

POLICE TO REINFORCE SECURITY FOR KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK170140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 May 87 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters (NPH) instructed the police across the country yesterday to reinforce security at and around police boxes and arsenals to keep them from being attacked by radical students and activists.

An NPH spokesman said it is feared that radical activists may attempt to take guns, rifles, ammunition and explosives and possibly use them for violent demonstrations on the occasion marking the brutal Kwangju incident on May 18 in 1980.

The spokesman noted the attack on a police box and two "dong" offices in Kwangju by some 50 people Friday night. They shattered windows and snatched a wireless radio from policeman Yu Kwan-chong, 50, head of the Chunghung 2-dong police box.

In the directives, the NPH ordered the policemen not to carry with them any identification cards when they are deployed to the site of turmoil.

The policemen were also told to refrain from acting individually while fighting the demonstrators so as to avoid being kidnapped by the protesters.

The stocks at arsenals and stores dealing with explosives should be inspected every two hours, the NPH said.

The NPH also directed the police to be prepared to quell the possible violent protesters, especially tomorrow when the tragic Kwangju incident is to be commemorated. Nearly 200 people were reported killed in the Kwangju incident.

/8309

CSO: 4100/201

CONSTITUTION REVISION; ASSOCIATED PROTESTS CONTINUE

Professors Call for Democratization

SK190050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 87 p 3

[Text] Seventeen professors of Ewha Women's University, including Profs. Yi Hyo-chae and So Hung-yol, yesterday issued a statement calling for the realization of democracy through the constitutional revision.

In the statement, they said the government decision to postpone the discussions on the basic law amendment until after the '88 Seoul Olympics greatly disappointed the people and urged the government to resume the constitutional debates at the earliest possible date.

Yi Ki-taek Ends Hunger Strike

SK190104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 87 p 2

[Text] Rep. Yi Ki-taek, a former vice president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday ended his 15-day hunger strike in protest against the presidential decision to withhold the constitutional amendment until after the Seoul Olympics next year.

The five-term lawmaker, who quit the opposition NKDP along with the followers of last month but remained independent, began his protest action May 4, calling for the withdrawal of the Apr 13 presidential decision to shelve the amendment project.

Rep. Yi had been taken to Seoul National University Hospital last Thursday because of physical exhaustion.

Former Korea University Prof. Kim Yong-ok was also taken to the SNU Hospital Sunday after two weeks of fasting as a political protest action.

Priests Begin Hunger Strike

SK200003 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 May 87 p 3

[Text] Twelve Catholic priests in Cheju began fasting Monday to press for the resumption of public debate on constitutional reform, the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday.

Hong Chong-su, 47, and 11 other priests at the Cheju Diocese began the hunger strike at 10 p.m. at a Catholic building in Cheju City, YONHAP said.

In a related development, 24 Protestant ministers in Namwon, Chollabuk-do, began a fast Monday to demand political reforms.

In a statement they released, the minister called for the punishment of those responsible for the manhandling of pastors during a recent prayer meeting at the Ahyon Methodist Church in Seoul and the immediate release of "prisoners of conscience."

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CSO: 4100/201

BRIEFS

CHONBUK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED--CHONJU (YONHAP)--Police yesterday arrested four Chonbuk National University students on charges of violating the law governing assemblies and rallies. Those arrested were Song Yong-kun, 23, Kim Yong-ki, 24, both majoring in Korea literature; Yun Chi-yong, 23, a psychology major; and Song Il-sop, 22, a civil engineering major. The four student activists allegedly played a leading role in a five-day campus unrest from last Tuesday in protest of the "administrative reprimand taken" against an outspoken professor. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 87 p 3] /8309

FORMATION OF NEW HOUSE URGED--Rep. Yi Ku-taek, former vice president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, maintained yesterday that the National Assembly should be dissolved and general elections held if opposing parties are unable to produce a compromise amendment to the Constitution. In a statement, he said, "if the rival parties are not able to agree to a democratic reform of the basic law, the Assembly should be disbanded promptly and a new House be formed by early August through general elections." He went on, "A democratic reform of the Constitution must be made in the new House in accordance with public opinion." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 87 p 2] /8309

INSOLVENT ENTERPRISE IRREGULARITIES--The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday decided to probe irregularities of financially strapped businesses. The RDP formed two select committees to inquire into shipping businesses, including the troubled Pan Ocean Shipping Co., and overseas construction companies. In a statement, the RDP said the prosecution's investigation into the Pan Ocean Shipping scandal was unsatisfactory, adding, "The scandal is the tip of the iceberg." The opposition plans to issue a white paper on business irregularities before the regular National Assembly session starts late September. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 May 87 p 2] /8309

PROTESTERS ARRESTED--Kwangju--Police here formally arrested 15 people yesterday in connection with violent protests Monday commemorating the seventh anniversary of the bloody Kwangju civil uprising in 1980. The arrested, including Kim Son-hui, 47, wife of Chon Kye-yang, chief of an organization of the bereaved families of Kwangju incident victims, will be charged with the

violation of the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, according to the police. Thirty-nine people who played minor roles in the protests will stand summary trials, while the remaining 330 will be released after admonition. Of the 382 who were taken away by police in Monday protests, 255 are university students, of whom 18 are coeds. Meanwhile, about 200 Chonnam National students yesterday held an on-campus rally in which they demanded that the police release all of the arrested. They argued that it was a political oppression that police took away the students who attended a peaceful assembly. They dispersed at around 3:50 p.m. without clashing with riot police. [Text]
[Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 87 p 3] /8309

CSO: 4100/201

DEFENSE MINISTER ON U.S.-ROK AIRCRAFT JOINT VENTURE

SK100129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 87 p 1

[By THE KOREA TIMES Correspondent Kim Pyong-mu]

[Text] Washington--Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek disclosed Friday (8 May) that the Korean Government is pushing ahead with a plan to produce sophisticated military aircraft identical to F-16 or F-18 in Korea on a joint venture basis with the United States.

Replying to a question in a meeting at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Yi also said that Korea is considering importing E-20 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft.

The gathering was attended by about 200 American politicians, scholars and businessmen mainly in the field of defense industry.

"The plan to jointly manufacture the state-of-the-art aircraft identical to either F-16 or F-18 with the United States in Korea is under study through consultation with the U.S. Government and aircraft makers," the minister said.

Korea has concluded a contract with the United States to import F-16's and 36 F-16's are being introduced to Korea, he revealed, adding that additional import of either F-16's or F-18's would be decided on later after examining which aircraft is better suited to the situation on the Korean peninsula.

He noted the fact that Soviet military aircraft have been flying over the Demilitarized Zone for the purpose of reconnaissance.

As for the presence of American troops in South Korea, Minister Yi said that the Republic of Korea is expected to have the military strength capable of deterring the threat by North Korea in the 1990's.

The matter will depend on the strategic geographical and geopolitical standpoint, he said, pointing out that the Korean peninsula is the most advance base in countering the Soviet expansionism in the Far East and the Pacific.

Meanwhile, he said in a speech that the Korean peninsula is poised on the brink of war against the massive, Soviet-equipped North Korean soldiers. "It is a place of high tension, where South and North stand face to face with more than 1.4 million forces," he said. "The North Korean forces are organized for a preemptive surprise attack, massive artillery and missile fire, and high-speed mechanized warfare combined with command operations," he went on.

The "early warning time" for such an attack "has decreased from several days to a matter of several hours" as a result of a North Korean buildup which now includes 100,000 commando forces equipped with 280 low-flying transport planes, and about 180 to 250 tons of chemical weapons, Yi disclosed.

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CSO: 4100/189

HERALD VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF U.S.-ROK SECURITY TALKS

SK100106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Security Talks"]

[Text] Since its establishment in 1968, the Korea-U.S. Security Consultative meeting has done much to promote cooperation and deter military threats from the North. And the 19th meeting, which just ended after two days of talks in Washington, was even more significant.

The defense chiefs of Korea and the United States met at "a crucial time" for maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek and his U.S. counterpart Caspar W. Weinberger agreed that the next several years will be such a period.

They pointed to North Korea's offensively-oriented deployment of troops and surprise attack capability, which pose a serious threat to South Korea, and drew attention to growing military cooperation between Pyongyang and Moscow. Against this backdrop, the two countries reconfirmed their intention to work together to deter hostilities on the peninsula. They agreed to take substantial measures that will support their deterrence resolve.

Particularly encouraging is that Weinberger pledged U.S. cooperation in ensuring security during the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. He stressed that Washington stands ready to help "prevent any sort of acts of terrorism or brutal aggression that North Koreans might employ to try to disrupt the Games."

Certainly, a successful Seoul Olympiad will be a tremendous contributor to world peace and harmony, unlike the last three boycott-marred Games. In that sense, Washington's firm commitment to the success of the Olympics is the practical approach toward fulfilling its role of a world peace advocate, not as a pursuer of selfish good.

The Korean people, on their part, are eager to make their country an active contributor toward world peace through successfully staging the Olympics. Korea, because of its geostrategic position, has often been a focal point for struggles between major powers, frequently destabilizing the region. This fact will make a successful Olympiad here all the more significant.

At this juncture, worthy of notice is the reaffirmation by Yi and Weinberger in their joint communique that the security of South Korea is pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia, which, in turn, is vital to the United States' security. Herein lies the importance of the security partnership between Seoul and Washington.

In the communique, both delegations reaffirmed that South Korea's defense industry is an important defense resource for the Free World. This awareness necessitates continued growth of Seoul's defense industry. This is especially so because South Korea is heavily burdened with defense spending for regional security.

The latest security consultative meeting was an occasion to reaffirm the need for mutual cooperation to serve the interests of both sides. Understanding each other as security partners, therefore, is increasingly necessary. As the communique put it, both countries have to continue to consult closely so security cooperation develops into "a mature partnership" in the 1990's.

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CSO: 4100/189

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES SPECIAL TASK FORCE TO BATTLE INFLATION

SK040155 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Seoul, 4 May (YONHAP)--The Korean Government has set up a special task force to work out comprehensive measures to battle inflation.

The task force, which comprises officials from relevant government agencies, will focus on strictly controlling total demand by contracting currency and expanding the supply of scarce materials, an Economic Planning Board official said Monday.

Due to rising prices in the overseas sector and increasing import prices of some major and secondary raw materials, the prices of manufactured goods have shown signs of inflation, the official said.

The task force will consider a plan to accelerate the appreciation of the Korean won currency to check rises in the import prices of some materials that are becoming increasingly scarce in the Korean market, due to the appreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar.

In April, consumer prices rose by 0.7 percentage points from the previous month, representing the highest monthly rise since September 1985. Consumer prices rose by 1.7 percent in the first four months of this year, also a record high since 1984, threatening the government's goal of holding price hikes to below 2 percent for all of 1986.

While import prices rose by 6.6 percent in the four-month period, export prices increased by just 2.7 percent, thereby eroding the profitability of some export industries.

Due to mounting demand both at home and abroad, cotton yarn, acryl yarn, steel and intermediate petrochemical products have become scarce on the domestic market.

To boost the importation of these scarce materials, the government will lower duties on items subject to the quota system, while maintaining currency at a stable level.

To boost the supply of scarce materials to domestic firms, exports will be restricted and the government will allow the free importation of the materials or scrap the import monitoring system, the source said.

Public utility charges will not be raised under any circumstances, the source added.

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CSO: 4100/189

BRIEFS

FOREIGN LOAN PAYMENTS--Seoul, 6 May (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to pay back 1.2 billion U.S. dollars in outstanding foreign loans this year ahead of schedule, a government source said Wednesday. The loans, all incurred by the 11 government-funded corporations, including the Korea Development Bank and the Korea Electric Power Corp., comprise 751 million dollars in public loans and 421 million dollars in commercial loans. The government plans to pay back an additional 1.8 billion dollars in foreign loans made under unfavorable conditions between 1988 and 1999. The planned repayments, all to be made ahead of schedule, will account for 21.1 percent of the 11 government-funded organizations' total outstanding foreign loans, which totaled 14.2 billion dollars at the end of last year, the source said. The repayments will save the 11 organizations 2.4 million dollars in interest annually. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 6 May 87 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/189

CONCERN OVER ACUTE SITUATION IN GULF EXPRESSED

SK200037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "'Mistaken Raid' in Gulf"]

[Text] Be it a sheer "inadvertent happenstance" or not, the deadly missile strike on a U.S. warship by Iraqi planes Sunday denotes the risky and vulnerable situation in the war-stricken Persian Gulf region, underwriting the ever-acute need for an early end to the protracted conflict between Iran and Iraq.

In the wake of the surprise yet "mistaken" attack on the frigate USS Stark, which claimed the lives of at least 28 American sailors, President Ronald Reagan placed U.S. Forces in the region on a higher state of alert and warned both of the warring parties that U.S. vessels would shoot down any aircraft showing hostile intent against them.

Yet, misgivings are already afoot about the merit of such a military alertness alone, which many experts believe insufficient to safeguard the oil shipping in the region.

Some others reportedly suggest a major augmentation of U.S. protective forces there, which presently consist of six frigates and destroyers, as against the presence of four Soviet warships. But, that step is likely to be counter-productive, with a risk of creating a superpower confrontation in the sensitive area, not to mention an increased vulnerability of those men-of-war to missile attacks, whether accidental or intentional.

While such military options may be regarded as inevitable under the prevailing circumstances, it is suggested that the latest incident--the first attack on an American warships in the Iran-Iraq war in which the United States ostensibly stands neutral--be prudently exploited to provide a momentum of "turning the misfortune into a blessing": that is, to pave the way for peace in the region.

True, it is easier said than done to bring two belligerent parties to the conference table for peace talks. Still, some positive actions must be taken not only by the two warring nations but also other parties concerned to end the war of attrition, waged now for nearly seven years.

At the least, effective measures are needed to halt the so-called "tanker war"-- a peculiar aspect of the war in which both Iran and Iraq have raided hundreds of ships in the Gulf in their obvious efforts to undermine each other's oil-dependent economies.

Korea's concern about the conflict cannot but be acute as the nation relies heavily on crude oil imported from the Persian Gulf region and, moreover, as no less than 25 Korean seamen have lost their lives since 1981, in attacks made on tankers they were sailing.

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CSO: 4100/201

ROK DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. TRADE REFORM PACKAGE

SK020051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "U.S. Trade Reform Package"]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives yesterday passed a major trade reform package that would crack down on unfair foreign trade practices. The sweeping legislation mandates tough sanctions against countries running heavy trade surpluses resulting from unfair practices.

The bill passed by 290 votes against 137, a wider margin than for Rep Richard A. Gephardt's controversial amendment, which was narrowly passed the previous day 218-214.

The measure would require countries blamed for unfair practices to cut their surpluses by 10 percent within one year or face mandatory presidential sanctions. House Democrats termed the vote a major step toward curbing unfair trade practices by foreign competitors and restoring the competitiveness of beleaguered American industries.

The action came just as Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived to talk with U.S. officials about his nation's growing trade dispute with the United States.

Since the bill was approved over the objections of President Ronald Reagan and most of his administration officials the president is sure to exercise his veto. Moreover, the support for the fiercely protectionist legislation is not so overwhelming even in the ranks of the Democrats as to bar substantial toning down in the Senate. Thus overriding the presidential veto appears unlikely.

As House Speaker Jim Wright said, approval of the Gephardt amendment and subsequent passage of the trade bill package sends a strong signal that the "U.S. Congress is determined to respond to the demands of the American people for an assertive trade policy."

The trade legislation may make a dent in the huge trade deficit of the United States. However, by its very nature, a protectionist measure cannot rectify the structural weakness of a nation's trade. Remedy lies not in an attack on a limited aspect of the economy but in an overall strategy to strengthen economic performance.

Gephardt's amendment was strongly supported by trade unions, who believe that reduced imports will save jobs. Employment may receive a boost but it is likely to be more than offset by a heavier burden on consumers.

Such a prohibitive action is an open challenge to the concept of free trade that the United States has championed. It also threatens the current round of trade talks in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Success of the Uruguay round is important for trading partners to cut trade barriers in the services sector and agriculture.

As one of the target countries of the latest legislation, Korea should cope with the rising wave of protectionism overseas by maintaining surpluses at an adequate level.

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CSO: 4100/189

KYODO: ABE SPEAKS ON NEED FOR JAPAN-ROK 'PARTNERSHIP'

OW161157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, May 16 KYODO--Japan and South Korea should contribute to the development of the Asian-Pacific region in an equal partnership, Shintaro Abe, chairman of the Executive Council of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said here Saturday.

Abe stressed the need for Japan to promote imports from South Korea to rectify a bilateral trade imbalance which amounted to 5.2 billion dollars in Japan's favor last year.

He said increased imports of Japanese components and machinery used by South Korea to manufacture exports was partly responsible for the trade imbalance.

Abe emphasized the need for mutual efforts to solve the issue from a long-term, global perspective, and called for promotion of a division of labor between Japan and South Korea.

Turning to the tension on the Korean peninsula, Abe welcomed South Korea's agreement to a proposal set out by Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari for promotion of dialogue between South and North Korea.

Abe made the remarks in a lecture at a meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the Pusan Junior Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

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CSO: 4100/201

ROK URGES WHO TO TAKE STRONGER STEPS AGAINST AIDS

SK120133 Seoul YONHAP in English 024 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--South Korea on Monday strongly urged the World Health Organization (WHO) to take firmer steps than ever before against AIDS, including compulsory examinations of overseas travelers.

As host of the 1988 Summer Olympics, Korea wants to prevent AIDS carriers from entering the country through strong measures implemented by the WHO, Korean Government officials said.

Korea made the demands at the 40th General Assembly of the WHO, which opened on 4 May in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting is scheduled to continue through 16 May. At the meeting, Korean Health and Social Affairs Minister Yi Hae-won said that in some countries of the world, foreign AIDS carriers or patients are the main factors behind the spread of AIDS.

"The only way to prevent foreign AIDS carriers from spreading the disease is to examine overseas travelers before they leave their countries, especially those nations with a large number of AIDS patients, in accordance with possible strong measures taken by the WHO," Yi said.

The Korean Government is preparing a bill that would require foreigners traveling in Korea for extended periods of time to undergo mandatory AIDS tests at the start of their stay.

So far, nine AIDS carriers have been detected in Korea, but only one has died of the disease. None of the other carriers has yet shown signs of the deadly disease.

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CSO: 4100/189

SIERRA LEONEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK050037 Seoul YONHAP in English 0023 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Seoul, 6 May (YONHAP)--Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su Wednesday discussed with Abdul Karim Koroma, foreign affairs minister of Sierra Leone matters of mutual concern, including ways to strengthen friendly relations between their two nations.

In their meeting, Choe thanked the government of Sierra Leone for supporting South Korea's position in international forums, including the non-aligned nations, on the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula through inter-Korean dialogue and the joint entry of the two Koreans into the United Nations.

Koroma reaffirmed Freetown's continuing support for Seoul in the international community and said that Sierra Leone hopes to strengthen its economic cooperation with Korea.

After meeting with Choe, Koroma paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister No Sin-yong.

Koroma arrived here Tuesday for a four-day official visit at the invitation of Choe. While in Korea, he is scheduled to visit the Olympic Stadium, industrial facilities around Seoul and the Truce Village of Panmunjom.

Sierra Leone has diplomatic relations with both South and North Korea. It has followed a non-aligned policy since gaining independence from Britain in 1961.

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CSO: 4100/189

NODONG SINMUN ON DEEPENING IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

SK141050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial, which stresses the need to further deepen ideological education in conformity with the demand of the developing reality.

The editorial says:

On the basis of the achievements already made in the ideological work and a deep insight into the new revolutionary tasks and the situation at home and abroad, the party centre indicated recently a precious guiding compass to further improve and strengthen the ideological work. Clarified in it are tasks and ways of conducting a more substantial ideological education and preparing all the functionaries and working people to be true revolutionaries with firm confidence of chuche, boundless national honor and pride, high degree of revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit and people-oriented spirit.

The most important task arising in ideological education is to firmly arm the party members and working people with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The chuche idea, the most scientific and revolutionary idea, is an invincible ideological weapon of our party and the life and soul of our nation.

When the education in the chuche idea is strengthened, the party members and the working people can break through by their efforts the difficulties facing them, following the leadership of their party, without vacillation under any circumstances, determined to devote themselves to the struggle for the party and the leader, for the country and the people, and prevent the infiltration of all brands of wrong ideological elements including the capitalist idea.

Stating that another important task requiring efforts in ideological education at present is to strengthen education for enhancing the national honor and pride among the functionaries and working people, the editorial continues:

Today we have all conditions which make us feel highest pride in having been born Koreans.

All this which is most dear and precious to our people has been attained as we have a great leader, a great guide. Accordingly, the greatest pride of our nation lies, after all, in having the great leader. Our people are a most proud people who hold in high esteem as the leader respected Comrade Kim Il-song who is deeply respected and revered by the revolutionary people of the world and live and make revolution under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre.

Today our party raises it as an important task of the party organizations to push ahead more dynamically with the work of enhancing the revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit and people-oriented spirit among the functionaries in conformity with the demand of the developing reality. Only when the functionaries possess such traits can they thoroughly carry out the far-reaching plan of the party and the leader and carry to shining reality, the intention of the party to bring greater happiness to our people.

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CSO: 4100/193

SUPREME COMMAND'S OPERATIONAL TACTICS ACCLAIMED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by reporter Ch'oe Chae-nam: "In High Support of the Operational Policies of the Supreme Command"]

[Text] During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, deeply aware of the fact that orders and directions the respected and beloved leader issued were at once glorious tasks to implement the great operational ideas for the rehabilitation of the fatherland, commanders of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force carried out unconditionally to the end all difficult tasks. Every time they encountered difficulty in the process of discharging their duties, they adopted as directions the leader's instructions and intentions, and they fully implemented original strategic and tactical policies that the leader personally formulated and whose vitality had been fully demonstrated in practice. Thus they guaranteed the victory of the troops in combat.

The story of the struggle of a small troop unit that unfolded in order to realize the great idea for actively meeting the great event of the rehabilitation of the fatherland that the respected and beloved comrade commander elucidated is one of such stories.

Beginning in the 1940's, the Japanese imperialists, frantically engaged in the invasion of the continent, moved their armed forces to points advantageous for their aggression. On the other hand, they further intensified their "subjugation" of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force.

In coping with the prevailing situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ordered troops of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force to shift actively to small-unit activities, and directed them to engage in fierce military activities. And he vigorously pressed ahead with preparations to break up the insidious military attempts of the enemy and actively to achieve great event of rehabilitating the fatherland.

In his speech delivered in July 1941 at the conference of small-unit commanders of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force held at Chap'yigou, Wangch'ong Prefecture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted as follows: "In accordance with the basic demands of guerrilla warfare, small units must avoid reckless conflicts with the enemy, and with specific calculations and preparations they must fiercely develop operations to cause disturbances behind the enemy's lines, in order to raid and sweep away everywhere the enemy's military supply transport routes, military

supply bases, police stations, and agencies, thus dealing continuous blows to the enemy and implanting in the people a conviction in the rehabilitation of the fatherland."

In September 1941 when small-unit activities were vigorously developed at a high level in support of the great leader's operational policy, a small unit led by Comrade Kang Kon, who had received new combat assignments from the respected and beloved comrade commander, departed on a long expedition to the Kamoksa area in which enemy transportation routes were concentrated.

Their orders were to cause a disturbance behind the enemy's lines, thus wiping out the enemy's plans to step up military supply transport during the winter, and generating in the people a conviction of victory.

"Even though we are a small unit of 60 men, with invincible conviction we will break through mud, a sea of trees, and mountainous areas. And if needed, we will march forward after defeating a heavily armed enemy.

"We have the indomitable revolutionary spirit which the respected and beloved comrade commander has implanted, which has become the substance of every day of our arduous battle."

The face of Comrade Kang Kon, speaking before lined-up members, showed his burning determination to carry through the respected and beloved comrade commander's operational ideas.

However, their duty was not an easy one by any means. The distance to the destination was over 1,000 ri. To make the matter more difficult, in order to march to that point they had to overcome the intimidating swamps that were beginning to be covered with thin ice.

The small unit began marching.

On the 5th day of the march, the sea of trees was clearly marked off, and the intimidating swamps began to impede the march of the ranks.

However, the ranks stepped up their march burning with the firm determination to carry through to the end the revolutionary duty the respected and beloved comrade commander had assigned.

When the small unit, which survived the march through swamp areas which lasted almost 3 and 1/2 days, entered the thick forests, it encountered a new difficulty. Because the small unit took a longer time than expected in the swamps, it ran out of the food it had stored, and even its stamina.

At that time Comrade Kang Kon did not rely on his subjective wish or his little knowledge. He made it an iron-clad principle to seek out the solution in the instructions of the respected and beloved comrade commander whenever difficulty blocked his path.

At this time too, Comrade Kang Kon remembered in minute detail each of the instructions that the respected and beloved comrade commander had given on combat, marching, and troop management each day of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

To the mind of Comrade Kang Kon came the excellent idea of leading the ranks by combining the concentration and dispersion of the unit.

It was guerrilla warfare that the respected and beloved comrade commander taught.

"Let us follow just precisely the way the great general has taught us. This is the way to victory, and it is the only policy."

Thus determined, Comrade Kang Kon spoke, brimming with conviction, to the unit members.

"...My idea is to divide our troops into two parties. In case of emergency, let us equally divide our strength. Then I will lead one party to raid the lumber mill, and the other party will be led by the comrade branch commander on a continuous march. Then, after resolving the food problem, let us meet at the rendezvous point. Should we be attacked by the enemy, let us lead the enemy astray while escaping westward, and let some members send food to the ranks that continue marching. Then the remaining troops too will not be in danger."

The face of Comrade Kang Kon thus speaking was full of the endless pride and confidence that he had become a revolutionary fighter of the great general who was an ever-victorious and steely leader.

Even in the fierce battle with the scoundrels of the "subjugation troops" stubbornly challenging them, the small unit, in following the strategic and tactical policies of the comrade commander, successfully stepped up its march by combining concentration, and dispersion of the unit.

When the small unit reached its destination, the enemy troops were frantically shipping out in various directions their military supplies transported to this point by mobilized automobiles and horse carriages.

Comrade Kang Kon lost no time in setting up plans to attack. He organized and commanded even the raid by planning and coordinating in accordance with the policy of causing disturbances behind enemy lines as the comrade commander instructed. He first of all dispatched a reconnaissance team to learn about all the problems of raids, including the enemy's military supply train schedules, train movement procedures, and the topography of points of attack. Then, based on the data from the reconnaissance, he organized a rail track demolition team and a support team, an attack team, a blocking team, and a watch team, and gave combat assignments to even individual members to carry out their duties.

After a while an enemy military train approached a marked objective loaded with explosives, at Comrade Kang Kon's signal the demolition team members detonated the explosives.

"Bang, bang, bang...."

The enemy's military train tumbled with a loud noise to the bottom of a cliff, and two passenger cars full of Japanese imperialist officer scoundrels and cars fully loaded with gasoline and armored cars were destroyed in a matter of moment.

The Japanese imperialists were frightened by the surprise rail attack, which had never happened here before, they mobilized all their forces in the vicinity. Then our attack team, which was dispatched to another area as planned, pulled a surprise attack on the enemy's horse carriage transport team.

This was indeed the agile tactic for causing a disturbance behind enemy lines that the respected and beloved comrade and commander had taught.

Frustrated and disorganized, the enemy concentrated its "subjugation" force in that direction. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Comrade Kang Kon led the attack team to mount a raid for the second time on an automobile transport team. Then the attack team that had also remained in the thick forest, destroyed the "subjugation" scoundrels from another direction.

Thus, the small unit led by Comrade Kang Kon continued daring operations causing disturbances behind enemy lines for several months until the spring thaw, paralyzing the enemy's military supply transport operations, and honorably carrying out the revolutionary duties assigned by the great leader.

Today, supporting the programmatic tasks that the great leader revealed in his historic policy speech at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly, all party members and workers, with their conviction in victory and with pride, have risen up vigorously to fulfill the Third 7-year Plan.

In the path of this rewarding march toward the total victory of socialism the responsibility of our functionaries for blazing a breakthrough at the vanguard of the masses is matchlessly heavy and enormous.

In emulation of the struggling spirit of the commanders of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force, who adopted only the great leader's instructions and intention as guiding directions whenever they met new tasks, led in combat, and marched toward victory, today all functionaries are urged to organize vigorously and mobilize the masses to fulfill the Third 7-year Plan.

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CSO: 4110/102

DAILY ON LABOR ADMINISTRATION WORK

SK130837 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 10 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 11 May editorial: "Let Us Further Improve and Strengthen Labor Administration Work"]

[Text] Today we are assigned the important task of successfully implementing the Third 7-Year Plan unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech. This situation urges all sectors of the people's economy to further improve and strengthen labor administration work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Labor administration work is one of the most central tasks in the work of the socialist economy, and improving and strengthening this work constitutes an important factor for expediting the construction of socialism and communism.

Successfully carrying out labor administration work in the socialist society is of great significance. Labor administration work in the socialist society is work with man and the work of developing a communist-type attitude toward labor among workers. Because man is the master of and determines everything, only by successfully carrying out labor administration work--work with man--can we continuously develop production to meet the requirements of the socialism economic rule and successfully forge ahead with the construction of socialism and communism. Because of this, since it established the people's government and since it launched economic construction, our party has called for successfully carrying out labor administration work--work with man--and, by regarding labor administration work one of the most central work in managing the socialist economy, it has helped continuously grasp this work in the entire course of socialist construction.

All the successes we have attained in the past in socialist construction are the fruition of continuously improving and strengthening labor administration work to meet the requirements of the developing situation. The situation in which socialist construction has developed and in which we are assigned the magnificent task of implementing the Third 7-Year Plan to firmly lay material and technological foundations to attain the complete victory of socialism calls for further improving and strengthening labor administration work.

Only by lessening labor in the nonproduction sector and in the supplementary and indirect sector by grasping and reviewing the status of labor as a whole, by increasing labor in the basic production sector and the direct sector, and by correctly determining standardized labor quotas to meet the requirements of the developing situation can we successfully accomplish the vast task of the Third 7-Year Plan by accelerating production and construction with available labor.

What is important in improving and strengthening labor administration work is to develop a communist-type attitude toward labor among workers. Labor creates wealth in men's society, and is the source of all our happiness. Material wealth for increasing the people's welfare can only be created through labor. Everyone should sincerely and diligently work in the socialist society because this society aims not at helping one person to be well off but at helping all members of society to be equally well off on the communist-type principle of helping one person serve all and all serve one.

The party organizations and functionaries of all sectors and units of the people's economy should realize that labor administration work is not merely technological and working-level work but is creative work with man--the work of helping workers love labor and willingly participate in labor--and they should always concentrate on this work. Thus, they should help all workers perform their assigned work in a sincere and responsible manner with an attitude worthy of the masters of the revolution, no matter what work they may carry out at any place.

Successfully carrying out the work of mobilizing reserve labor forces is a work of prime importance on which we should concentrate while carrying out labor administration work today. Under the correct leadership of the party, science and technology developed very rapidly in our country in the past. As a result, modern science and technology has been extensively introduced into production; production processes have been greatly mechanized; automation, robot, and electronic computer systems have been introduced into these processes; and the workers' level of technology and skill has greatly increased. This provides a prerequisite for finding great quantities of labor reserve by correctly carrying out the work of mobilizing labor reserve forces. If we try to see, there will be great quantities of labor reserve in the production sector as well as in the nonproduction sector.

The committees and ministries of the Administration Council, relevant provincial committees, provincial administrative and economic committees, city and county party committees, and responsible functionaries of plants and enterprises should review the status of labor in their sectors and units in a detailed manner and correctly carry out the work of mobilizing reserve labor forces to comply with the situation. In particular, plants and enterprises should once again review the labor required for performing the task of the state plan this year and positively find reserve labor on the principle of lessening supplementary and nonproductive labor to the maximum. Thus, all sectors of the people's economy and agencies and enterprises in provinces, cities, and counties should find greater reserve labor in accordance with the demand of the party.

It is important to successfully carry out the work of arranging labor. The provincial administrative and economic committees should correctly adjust and allot reserve labor found at plants and enterprises to units with a strained labor situation and allot labor to proper sectors on the principle of allotting youth labor forces to the primary industry and primary production sectors as much as possible.

Provinces, cities, and counties should correctly arrange labor, which has been found, taking into consideration sex, age, physical conditions, and the levels of skills and technology by additionally establishing clothing and food processing plants to meet the situation, by increasing kelp cultivation farms, and by extensively organizing daily necessities branch plants, work teams in workshops, domestic work teams of various types of industries, and sideline work teams. Thus, they should enrich the material wealth of society.

In order to improve labor administration work, we should correctly determine the standardized labor quota. The standardized labor quota is the amount of work that a worker should carry out within a set labor time. Only by correctly determining the standardized labor quota can we carry out in a scientific manner the work of organizing labor, including the work of planning and arranging labor, increase labor productivity, and correctly enact a socialist-type labor compensation system. Accordingly, our party calls for regularly reviewing the standardized labor quota and for continuously improving it.

The standardized labor quota is not that which is fixed and does not change; rather, it should continuously increase with the modernization of machine equipment and with the increase of the workers' levels of skills and technology as the momentum. The Administration Council and the labor administration sector should correctly determine the standardized labor quota by maintaining plants by sectors of the people's economy to meet the requirement of the Taaen system and by extensively conducting discussions with the masses of production workers on the basis of the workers' experiences and scientific and technological calculations.

Plants and enterprises should effectively carry out the work of improving the standardized labor quota to meet the requirements of the development of the situation by regularly comparing it with the government's standard standardized labor quota and by correctly determining a reserve standardized labor quota.

Strengthening labor discipline is an important requirement for improving labor administration work. Even if we find and allot reserve labor to proper places and correctly determine the standardized labor quota, this will be useless if we do not strengthen labor discipline. Plants and enterprises should correctly set the daily routine of labor life in accordance with the requirement of labor discipline and regulations; further strengthen discipline concerning attendance at work and quitting time, the use of labor hours, and work shifts; and thoroughly standardize the workers' labor life.

In order to rigidly maintain labor discipline, we should correctly provide working conditions. Plants and enterprises in all sectors of the people's

economy should supply as planned raw materials, spare parts, and small tools in accordance with the requirements of the Taaan work system and continuously increase production per worker by helping workers fully use the 8 work hours.

Correctly establishing and carrying out various regulations, especially regulations on the independent accounting system, in accordance with the socialist labor law, is an important guarantee for using labor in a rational manner. The relevant sectors and industrial complexes should correctly establish and carry out the regulations on the independent accounting system by learning in a detailed manner in what manner plants, enterprises, workshops, and work teams have adopted the independent accounting system under their supervision and what cooperation and encouragement have been achieved and made in allotting and distributing labor forces. At the same time, they should correctly establish regulations on labor compensation. Thus, by extensively carrying out the mass innovation movement to help individual workers handle as much equipment as possible to increase production by continuously renovating techniques [tagitae undong] at enterprises and by producing and building more with less labor, they should increase production per worker and correctly help workers receive their share of distribution according to what they have worked and earned.

Party organizations at all levels in all sectors of the people's economy should help bring about a new, greater innovation in production and construction by correctly organizing, supervising, and controlling work in dealing with the question of improving and strengthening labor administration work in the relevant sectors, such as labor planning work, the work of supplementing and adjusting labor, and the work of increasing the workers' levels of skills and technology and of making labor stationary, in accordance with the party's intent.

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CSO: 4110/143

SUCCESSSES REGISTERED IN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SK151521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)--Korean working people in the field of geological survey are observing their red-letter day (May 15) with successes of labour.

According to data available at the Ministry of Natural Resources development, test drilling and tunnelling have now jumped 1.2-1.3 times compared with the same period of last year.

In recent years the working people in this field have discovered different kinds of underground natural resources which had not been found or short [as published].

The South Hwanghae Provincial Survey Administration has secured hundreds of millions of tons of ore deposits to be sent to the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex.

Several promising mining reserves have been created in Chaeryong County alone.

The Kaechon geological survey team under the South Pyongan Provincial Survey Administration found a deposit of high-grade limestone, which would be enough to supply the Sunchon vinalon complex with a rated production capacity of 100,000 tons with raw materials.

Through the concentric geological prospecting in Anju, Sunchon and Tokchon areas, hundreds of millions of tons of coal deposits and ten odd reserve collieries have been secured.

The central physical survey group and the Onsong geological survey team have found out bituminous coal deposits which would be enough and to spare in North Hamgyong Province.

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CSO: 4100/198

EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOP OPENS IN PYONGYANG

SK160426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)--The interregional operational workshop for the production of low-cost materials in science and technology for primary education is open in Pyongyang.

The workshop will swap successes and experiences gained by educators of countries in different regions of the world in the production and use of low-cost materials in science and technology for primary education and discuss effective ways for developing mutual cooperation and exchange among national states in this field.

The workshop opened at the people's palace of culture on May 13.

It is participated in by delegations or delegates of Brazil, China, Haiti, Kenya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, the UNSECO and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The workshop discussed the first agenda item on the point at issue, tendency and prospect of the production, supply and pedagogical use of low-cost materials in science and technology for primary education.

UNESCO delegate F. Nalletamby made a keynote report on this item, which was followed by speeches of delegates and their exchange of views.

On May 14 a reception was given at the people's palace of culture for the participants.

The workshop continues.

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CSO: 4100/198

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN STATEMENT ON REAGAN'S 'DETENTE' REMARKS

SK130413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)--We are ready to settle the question of detente with good faith with the United States which is responsible for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea says this in a press statement issued on May 13 in connection with U.S. President Reagan's remarks about detente on the Korean peninsula.

The spokesman points to the fact that Reagan in his exclusive interview with the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN said that the "United States is responsible for detente on the Korean peninsula" and it was desirable that the United States and the DPRK should extend hands to each other for detente.

The spokesman says:

We are directing attention to the fact that Reagan pointed to the need for Korea and the United States to make efforts for detente on the Korean peninsula.

But, in less than 10 days later, the "security consultations" between the military authorities of the United States and South Korea in Washington provoked us without any justification and decided to further strengthen military cooperation and step up war preparations under the pretext of countering someone's provocation.

While talking about the "relaxation of tensions" on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. authorities, in actuality, are intensifying action contrary to it as never before. How should this be construed?

We intended to defuse tensions which have reached an extreme pitch of height on the Korean peninsula, through dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South. But, owing to the attitude of the South Korean side negating dialogue, the way of discussing the question of detente between the North and the South has been blocked.

As a result, the situation on the Korean peninsula is being aggravated with each passing day.

The United States is wholly to blame for this.

It is because the United States is backing up the South Korean authorities in various ways that they refuse to accede to our proposal to hold dialogue for detente.

We are ready to settle the matter of detente with good faith with the United States which is responsible for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

In view of the prevailing situation and the interests of the peoples of Korea and the United States, it is high time that Korea and the United States went over to action and practice for easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The matter depends upon the attitude of the United States.

The question of easing the heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula should be settled at an early date in the interests of Korea and the United States and of the cause of world peace.

We will as ever make all efforts possible to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/193

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS BANQUET FOR USSR'S DOLGIKH

SK120540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a reception Monday evening at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by its deputy Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on a goodwill visit to our country.

In his speech, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, said that today the fraternal Soviet people were striving to complete socialist construction in an allround way, upholding the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU under its leadership headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The Korean people, he noted, are rejoiced over the successes registered by the fraternal Soviet people as over their own and sincerely hope that everything would go well in the future in the Soviet Union.

Conscious of her noble responsibility for the cause of world peace, the Soviet Union advanced a constructive proposal for converting the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons as well as a proposal to realize nuclear disarmament, prevent militarization of the space and completely abolish nuclear and chemical weapons till the end of the present century and is making sincere effort for their realization, he stated.

He said that such measures initiated by the Soviet Union accorded with the peace proposals of the party and government of the DPRK to make the U.S. Forces, the main obstacle to the solution of the Korean question, withdraw from South Korea and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and enjoyed the full support of the Korean people.

The relations of Korean-Soviet friendship with long historical roots, he noted, are developing in depth in an overall way to a new higher stage in accordance with the milestone which was provided at the historical meeting and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in October last year.

In his speech Vladimir Dolgikh said that the meeting between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in Moscow in 1986 was of epochal significance in bringing the traditional overall cooperative relations between the two countries to the present level.

Noting that the Soviet people know that the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have embarked upon carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy in accordance with the policy speech of Comrade Kim Il-song on December 30, 1986, he said that the tasks of the plan assume a bold and broad nature.

The Soviet people firmly believe the creative ingenuity of the talented Korean people and have no doubt that they will achieve new success in all fields of socialist construction, he said.

He welcomed and supported the initiatives made by the DPRK to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, realize the dialogues between the North and the South and achieve national reunification peacefully on a democratic basis without foreign interference.

Present at the reception on invitation together with the members of the delegation was Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

Pak Song Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, and officials concerned were present there.

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CSO: 4100/193

MEETING SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)--A mass meeting observing the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people" was held at the Chollima House of Culture on May 14.

Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, spoke at the meeting. He said:

The struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation is a just one to restore the legitimate national rights including the rights to retake the lost country and found an independent state. This struggle is a part of the struggle of the world's progressive people to achieve national independence and sovereignty against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The speaker stressed: For peace in the Middle East and for a comprehensive solution of the problems in this region, it is important, above all, to ensure the right of the Palestinian people to national self-determination, put an end to the aggressive and interventionist moves of the U.S. imperialists and realise the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from the Arab land they have illegally occupied.

We bitterly denounce the aggressive and expansionist policy of the Israeli Zionists who block the victorious advance of the Palestinian people's cause of national liberation and trample underfoot the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Middle East countries.

In his speech, Mustafa al-Safarini, chief of the PLO mission in Pyongyang, referred to the fact that the world, together with the Korean people, significantly celebrated this year the 75th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said:

On the occasion of the birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the revolutionary people of the world highly lauded him, a great man, with a great price, self-confidence and respect and the capital of Korea was visited by heads of state of various countries.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation under the leadership of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, the fighter, will in the future, too, support all the peaceful and independent proposals of the Korean people for the reunification of the divided country, the chief stressed.

A letter to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/193

SUPPRESSION OF RDP PRESIDENT DENOUNCED

SK140442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 14 May

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet justice minister, at the "National Assembly Legislative Justice Committee" May 11 revealed the criminal attempt to suppress Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, a new opposition party, taking issue with its programme policy, according to reports.

He threatened that the programme policy of the RDP which set reunification as the "first and foremost national task would be severely dealt with in accordance with the relations act," blaring that it caused "trouble and reproach" and that it is being "scrutinized" on account of the "information of a third person".

The statement of President Kim Yong-sam, too, is being "examined," he said, and threatened: After it, a "step for suspending emigration" will be taken against him.

On the same day, the puppet unification minister showed up at the "National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee" and vilified the reunification policy of the RDP, describing it as "dangerous."

Meanwhile, the puppet Seoul District Prosecutor's Office betrayed its suppressive scheme by saying that in this connection it was examining whether and when President Kim Yong-sam should be "subpoenaed".

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CSO: 4100/193

EAST EUROPEAN SOURCES VIEW KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO PRC

HK150240 Hong Kong AFP in English 0226 GMT 15 May 87

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Excerpt] Beijing, May 15 (AFP)--North Korean President Kim Il-song's official visit to China later this month is likely to herald an improvement in bilateral relations which have been marked by suspicion and irritation in recent years, Western and East European analysts said here.

Dates and details of his first official trip to China since 1982 have not been made public but Mr. Kim is expected to arrive here for a week-long visit on about May 20, informed East European sources said.

Pyongyang's rigidly communist regime, alarmed by Beijing's open-door policy and economic reforms, has expressed satisfaction at China's recent return to more orthodox communist policies following the forced resignation in January of Hu Yaobang as general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), analysts said.

North Korea was encouraged by the subsequent campaign against Western influences that followed the fall of Mr. Hu and last year's student demonstrations for more democracy and liberty, they added.

On March 11, North Korea for the first time in several years publicly praised the Chinese people's adherence to Marxist teachings and China's "achievements in socialist construction."

At the same time North Korea is interested in China's efforts to push the United States into making diplomatic overtures towards Pyongyang in a bid to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, Western diplomats said.

Mr. Kim, who will visit China at the invitation of acting party chief Zhao Ziyang and President Li Xiannian, made an unofficial visit to Beijing in November 1984, a trip that was kept secret until his departure.

This time he has demanded an official visit and insisted on meeting a fully-pledged party chief and not an acting general secretary, informed East European sources said.

The Chinese Government has pledged to meet his demands, the sources said, a further indication that Mr. Zhao will be formally appointed party head at the CCP Congress in October.

Beijing hopes to profit from Mr. Kim's visit by effecting a change of direction in North Korea's diplomacy after several years of rapprochement between Pyongyang and Moscow, who has been North Korea's main source of military and economic aid, the diplomats said.

For many years North Korea kept a strict balance in its relations with the two communist giants, a policy which allowed it to gain economic assistance from both countries at the same time.

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CSO: 4100/198

SKNDF SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON SECURITY TALKS REPORTED

SK161022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--A spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) issued a statement on May 10, denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for having woven new military plots at the "annual security consultations" and the U.S.-South Korea "Military committee" in Washington, according to Radio "Voice of National Salvation".

The statement brands the military plots woven by the United States after calling pro-American military bosses to Washington as an unpardonable criminal move to meddle in the political timetable of the South by force of arms and maintain the military dictatorship indefinitely even by staging another Kwangju bloodbath, and says:

At a time when the North-South co-hosting of the Olympic Games has own popular support, the United States decided to reinforce armed forces, talking about "threat from the North". This is not aimed at successful holding of the Olympics but seeks a vicious aim to accelerate the conversion of the South into a nuclear forward base and war preparations, using it as a pretext.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group try, on the pretext of the "successful holding" of the Olympics, to introduce armed forces and put down the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of our people and bolster up the crumbling colonial fascist rule. But this is a foolish design.

The U.S. imperialists must not try to maintain the military dictatorial "regime" by force of arms but withdraw from the South without delay, taking along their nuclear weapons and all other weapons for aggression, and the Chon Tu-hwan group must not dream of prolonging its "power" by defending the "current constitution" but step down from power forthwith, acceding to the demand for constitutional revision.

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CSO: 4100/198

ANTI-U.S., ANTI-'GOVERNMENT' STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK160504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)--More than 10,000 students at 34 colleges and universities in Seoul and provincial seats of South Korea valiantly staged anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations again on May 15 in defiance of "top alert" of the police in "emergency duty" on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to reports.

Although the fascist clique mobilized even armoured cars and martial arts squads of the riot police, students continued their undaunted struggle for many hours.

In Seoul thousands of students at 12 universities hurled rocks at the police, shouting "Down with the military dictatorship." On May 14, 10,000 students at 34 colleges and universities including Koryo, Yonsei and Chonnam universities persistently battled 120,000 strong police forces.

Earlier, on May 11, student representatives of Chonnam, Chonbuk and Wongwang universities and Chonju and Chonju Usok colleges, together with more than 700 students of Chonnam University, formed a preparatory committee for the building of the Honam Federation of Students at the May 18 Plaza and held a meeting to unveil the "May 18 Monument" to the victims of the Kwangju uprising.

Over 1,000 students of Chonnam University held a meeting on the campus that evening to proclaim a "May memorial service" and burnt 5 effigies bearing the letters "American imperialism".

Meanwhile, on May 12, 170 professors of 8 universities including Chungbuk and Chongju universities signed a statement on the situation opposing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's suspension of the debate on constitutional revision and demanding democracy in society. As of that day, the number of professors who signed the statement thus increased to 1,377 at 43 colleges and universities.

On May 11, 97 moviemakers in a statement issued in protest against the fascist clique's scheme to remain in power indefinitely held that the "government"

and the ruling party should immediately withdraw the April 13 step and the debate on constitutional revision be held on a nation-wide basis.

More than 1,500 believers including over 800 clergymen belonging to the Council of Christian Churches in their statement made public on May 12 demanded an end to the U.S. support to the present "regime" and to the scheme to use the Olympics for a political purpose.

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CSO: 4100/198

DAILY ON POLITICAL SUPPRESSION OF SOUTH'S RDP

SK150543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan group for being politically hostile to the newly formed Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and scheming to stamp it out in its cradle.

In a signed commentary the daily says:

Recently the "Democratic Justice Party" of South Korea in its "statement" cried that the RDP tries to "seize power" through a "violent revolution", taking issue with its program policy, etc.

A party carrying the signboard of a ruling party started maliciously slandering a new opposition party as soon as it appeared, and is resorting to threat and blackmail, branding it at random. How should such act be construed?

We cannot but say that the "DJP" of South Korea is a group of hooligans devoid of reason who know nothing but brandishing clubs.

The program policy of the RDP the "DJP" is speaking ill of is that democratic development should be achieved through constitutional revision for direct presidential election and the "index" of the "state policy" should be the realization of national reunification transcending political ideology and differences. This is not a matter raised for the first time in the program policy of the Reunification Democratic Party.

In speaking ill of the program policy of the new opposition party as "anti-state crime" the "DJP" schemes to harshly crack down upon the opposition party by making a big issue of the program policy.

The vicious suppression of the new opposition party by the puppets is one more fascist suppressive offensive launched by them in a bid to prevent the further intensification of the struggle of the people of all strata against the prolongation of the Chon Tu-hwan group's power since the "important decision" and the joining of the new opposition party in the struggle which would expand the mass struggle.

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CS0: 4100/198

ROUNDTABLE SUPPORTS PYONGYANG HOSTING OF YOUTH FESTIVAL

SK141011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)--There was a roundtable conversation between the members of the journalists delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] headed by Uli Brockmeyer, head of the press and information department of the WFDY, and men of the press in Pyongyang.

The participants in the conversation warmly supported and welcomed the decision to hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1989.

They expressed the firm conviction that the festival would record a new chapter in the history of the world youth and student movement and play a great part in defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and intensifying the anti-war, peace struggle.

Speaking first at the roundtable conversation, the head of the delegation gave his impressions of Korea as follows:

Korea had everything razed to the ground by the three-year war.

Pyongyang, however, has now been built up well with modern high-rise buildings and beautiful parks and appointed with a large number of sports facilities.

We were deeply impressed to see Pyongyang seething with preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

This is a great encouragement to us.

Visiting stadiums, gymnasiums and Kwangbok Street under construction in the capital, we could see for ourselves the brisk preparations for the festival.

We are firmly convinced that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students would take place with success in keeping with the idea and desire of the world's youth and students.

The next speaker was member of the delegation, Philip Strit.

Noting that Pyongyang was seething with preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, he said he would tell the youth and students of the world who are eagerly waiting for the day of the festival the endeavours of the young people of Korea.

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CSO: 4100/193

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH REPORTED

KCNA Report

SK150516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)--Thousands of students again held demonstrations, shouting anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans in Seoul and Kwangju, a city of wrath, on May 14 on the threshold of the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a report.

More than 2,000 students of Koryo University held a rally to form a special committee for constitutional revision at the "Plaza of Democracy" on the campus before going over to a demonstration, chanting "Down with the military dictatorship" and "Drive out the Americans who manipulate the military dictatorship."

At Chonnam University in Kwnagju, over 1,500 students staged a demonstration again after May 13, chanting "Punish the masterminds of the Kwangju massacre" and "Down with American imperialism."

More than 10,000 students at over 20 universities and colleges in South Korea rose in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle on May 13.

Over 3,000 students of Yonsei University in Seoul, who rose in demand of the release of the arrested students, shouted anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans, battling 1,000 riot police who pounced upon them with an armored car in the van.

Shouting "Down with the military dictatorship" and "Away with American imperialism," the angry students resisted with rocks the riot police who fired tear gas canisters.

Thousands of students at Seoul and Kyonghui universities and University of Foreign Studies also staged demonstrations in high spirits, chanting anti-American, anti-"government" slogans.

On May 12, more than 1,000 churchmen belonging to the Council of Christian Churches held an all-night prayer meeting in demand of democracy in society and the release of prisoners of conscience.

The Young Men's Christian Council of South Korea held a rally against fascism and dictatorship and for freedom and democracy on May 11 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of a declaration on democratization of education.

South's Workers, Students Study Chuche Idea

SK121034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)--South Korean workers and students are studying hard the chuche idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to intensify their just struggle.

According to a report, Sin Chang-Yong, Yi Myong-ho and other workers of the KIA Industrial Company, Ltd. in Yongdungpo District, Seoul, tape-recorded Radio Pyongyang of the northern half of the Republic in February last to print the booklet "Course of Kim Il-song's Chuche Idea" and studied hard the chuche idea.

It was reported that they published printed matters carrying such content as wage hike and improvement of labour conditions to distribute them among co-workers.

Students of Yongnam University Pak Tok-hwan, Choe Hui-yon and other members of the youth and students committee for struggle against the outside forces and dictatorship studied "Collection of Teachings of President Kim Il-song" to wage the struggle for democracy against dictatorship.

Choe Chong-mok, a resident in Chongryangri-dong, East Gate District, Seoul, printed what he listened to Radio Pyongyang.

Upset by this, the fascist clique arrested those students and people who studied the chuche idea, brought criminal charges against them or put them on the "want" list on charges of "violation" of the notorious "National Security Law."

Over 4,000 Hold Demonstrations

SK121106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)--More than 4,000 students from 18 universities and colleges in Seoul and local areas Monday battled riot police in vehement anti-"government" demonstrations, according to a report.

In Seoul, above 1,600 students from six universities including Sogang University held demonstrations shouting "Down with military dictatorship". The protesters resisted the tear gas-firing riot police with stones in staunch spirit.

The students protested against the schemes of the fascist clique for long-term office, resolutely denouncing the "special announcement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, says the report.

The anti-"government" demonstrations of students continuing on the threshold of the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, in the teeth of ever harsher repression, are sending shivers down the spines of the military hooligans.

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CSO: 4100/193

CLERGYMAN DENOUNCES CRACKDOWN ON WORKERS

SK121014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)--The May 11 issue of NEWSWEEK, a weekly magazine published in the United States, carried an interview with Hwang Sang-kun, a South Korean Christian clergyman, under the headline "Efforts for Democracy."

He, one of the leaders of the Youth Christian Labour Movement, denounced the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for intensifying crackdown on workers.

Workers intend to go on strike, but they are under terrible pressure and watch by the "government" and company side, he pointed out, and went on: The present "regime" has made the "labour law" strict and increased pressure after it came to power.

Asked how he explains the motive of the fascist steps taken by the puppet government, Hwang Sang-kun said it was aimed to "keep up low wages," "prevent the labour movement" and check the activity of students among the workers. He stressed:

A democratic government is required and freedom of the press to expose inequality is needed. Next, it is necessary to buckle down to the solution of fundamental questions including the adoption and enforcement of a law for protecting the rights of workers.

All this necessitates a large-scale and well-organized movement.

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CSO: 4100/193

PYONGYANG STUDENT PARENTS SEND APPEAL ON STUDENT REPRESSION

SK180517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)--Parents of students of universities in Pyongyang on May 17 sent an appeal to parents of South Korean students in connection with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's intensification of brutal fascist suppression of South Korean students these days as never before.

The appeal notes that in the streets of Seoul, Kwangju, Pusan, Inchon and other cities of South Korea their sons and daughters have only opposed the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "April 13 important decision" and demanded a constitutional revision for direct presidential elections and only lifted up their voices against U.S. imperialism and for independence, protesting the United States which is encouraging the prolongation of the military dictatorship, and says:

It is only too righteous and natural that your sons and daughters who ardently desire democracy, steadfast in patriotism and live in justice should rise in the struggle to smash the scheme of the U.S.-backed Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for long-term office.

In an attempt to break the will for national salvation of your sons and daughters who turned out in the sit-in strike with empty hand, the fascist clique, however, hurled a division size combat police into a university to frantically fire tear gas, brandish truncheons and launch a wholesale round-up campaign.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's shuddering fascist suppression proceeds from its shameless and heinous political purpose to realise its wild ambition for long-term office at any cost with the backing of Uncle Sam by staging even a second Kwangju bloodbath.

We hope that all parents of students in South Korea will support in every way the just patriotic struggle of their unification and advance in step with them in their ranks.

Let us decisively oppose and reject the "important decision" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and lift up higher the voice for the realisation of constitutional revision for direct presidential elections!

Let us join in the struggle for changing the present military "regime" to a democratic regime!

The United States is to blame for the scheme to prolong the present military fascist dictatorship.

The parents of students in South Korea should firmly support and encourage with might and main the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence along with the struggle of their sons and daughters against fascism and for democracy.

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CSO: 4100/198

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES SOUTH'S WAR PREPARATIONS

SK131158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 11 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "With the Aim of Launching a Surprise Strike"]

[Text] In a briefing on future projects made in the puppet National Assembly on 9 May, the puppet vice minister of national defense babbled that his ministry will strengthen the early warning system, firmly establish the posture of the 1-to-3-day operation and mobilization posture in the initial stage of war, and will provide the posture of military preparedness, the best of its kind, to make the 1988 Olympics in Seoul a success. In brief, he did not forget to cite such fabricated excuses as somebody else's preparations for a new southward offensive.

Meanwhile, the person holding the title of puppet defense minister babbling about this and that in the U.S. International Strategic Studies Institute in Washington, mouthed such slanderous remarks as somebody else's effort to impede the Olympics or possible provocations and then babbled that South Korea will purchase 36 F-16 fighter-bombers and that a project of jointly producing F-16 and F-18 fighter-bombers in South Korea is under study.

Such attempts revealed by the puppet military brass are very ominous. As has been reported, the military committee meeting and security consultative meeting held in Washington between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets from 5 to 7 May reportedly discussed in detail such issues--measures for an emergency on the Korean peninsula--as the rapid deployment of U.S. reinforcements in an emergency, measures to supplement the early warning system, storing modern types of (?bullets) as war materiel, and the establishment of an emergency communications line between the U.S. and puppet military brass. An examination of these facts show that these meetings were dangerous confabs that can be arranged only on the eve of war.

The puppets are bent on accelerating military buildup and on harnessing the posture of provoking war according to the wicked plot hatched with their masters. The revelation made by the puppet military brass is a concrete expression of this.

What should not be overlooked is that the puppets have even laid bare, without scruples, their ambitions to achieve something through surprise attacks and blitzkrieg battles by babbling about the posture of the 1-to-3-day operation. The puppets are attempting to do something about the northern half of the Republic at one stroke by mounting a triphibious strike against it together with the U.S. imperialists, including a preemptive nuclear strike.

This is why the puppets have offered South Korea to the U.S. imperialists without strings attached to be used as a nuclear base and are now accelerating the shipping into South Korea and the on-the-spot production of chemical weapons. Also, this is why the puppets are engrossed in strengthening the early warning system and in perfecting the mobilization posture in the initial stage of war.

The person who holds the title of puppet defense minister went so far as to say that he will study and develop a plan for when to declare a mobilization order in preparation for somebody else's surprise blitzkrieg battles this year. This is nothing but a suggestion that he will perfect a posture of mobilizing human resources according to strategy for a blitzkrieg.

Also, as shown by the decision to purchase modern fighters and jointly produce them, the puppets are pushing ahead with the military buildup according to strategy for blitzkrieg war, while conducting war exercises in a way that puts such a strategy into real battle. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have escalated and planned to further strengthen in 1988 and 1989 can be said to be a general penetration exercise for the 1-to-3-day operation.

The puppets' noisy babbling about somebody else's preemptive surprise strike is nothing but the fabricated propaganda of having placed the cart before the horse to camouflage and justify their adventurous strategy for blitzkrieg battles.

As for the military preparatory measures for the 1988 Olympics in Seoul which the puppets tout, it is nothing but preposterous rant. We are only making our sincere efforts to have the Olympics cohosted by the North and South in a way that suits the ideals of the Olympics and in a way that is beneficial to national harmony and peaceful reunification. That the puppets are babbling about an impediment to the Olympics while spreading the nonexistent theory of southward invasion is an expression of their filthy trick to further accelerate the military buildup and war preparations for northward invasion.

Never before in history has there been such a hooligan who ran so impudently to put to fraudulent use an international sporting event as an instrument to perpetuate national division and prolong his stay in power longer--and not content with such schemes--to the point where it can be used as an instrument to provoke a war.

Although they are trying to produce a breakthrough in pursuing confrontation and war together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the puppets' efforts

will be futile. The injudicious acts by the puppets who are dreaming about blitzkrieg battles with plans for a 1-to-3-day operation reminds us of a proverb: A day-old dog has no fear of the tiger.

The puppets should clearly remember that their adventurous war path will lead to their destruction.

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CSO: 4110/143

COMMENTATOR ON CHON SCHEME FOR LONG-TERM OFFICE

SK130959 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 8 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Son Yong-il: "The Scheme for Long-term Office Which Has Been Brought to Light"]

[Text] According to a report, a top secret document containing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's scheme for long-term office has been recently disclosed by SINHAN MINBO and NEW KOREA TIMES, papers of overseas compatriots.

This top secret document entitled "A Study of Preparations for the Peaceful Transition of Power in 1988," in its preamble, said that its objective of study is to establish a political foothold to make traitor Chon Tu-hwan continue to exercise power even after his puppet presidential term ends in 1988 and, thus, make the DJP remain in power under his leadership at least until the year 2000.

The top secret document has specifically elucidated 7 major items and almost 100 detailed items of various strategic matters to guarantee the Chon Tu-hwan ring's long-term office. Among them were items concerning how to boost the image of the puppet traitor--who has been branded as the butcher of the nation--how to strengthen the foundation of the rule, how to disrupt the political opponent--the opposition party--how to suppress and eliminate political rivals, how to frustrate the demand for constitutional amendment for a direct presidential election, how to placate the people, and how to cooperate with the United States.

By this top secret document which has been obtained and disclosed by the papers of overseas compatriots, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's scheme for long-term office has been fully disclosed. As the objective of the study of the top secret document and its contents show, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to remain in power even after his term ends in such a way as to hold the post of DJP president and manipulate the organs of power.

Considering the fact that this top secret document was jointly concocted by the Chongwadae and the puppet Agency for National Security Planning in early 1985, it can be understood that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has covertly and meticulously sought the plan for long-term office from long ago.

Historical experience shows that those who have seized power with guns and bayonets never abandon power by themselves. As a wolf never gives up the meat in its mouth, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has tasted power, cannot become an exception.

As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is an incomparably heinous fascist tyrant and power robber who seized power by eliminating the incumbent puppet president with guns through the 12 December military purge, the 17 May fascist outrage, and the Kwangju massacre after the former dictator was shot to death. Thus, with his boundless avarice, he has no desire to step down from power but attempts to remain as dictator indefinitely.

Since he seized power, the puppet traitor has continued to rave about the 7-year single term and the peaceful transition of power. However, this has been nothing but camouflage to conceal his ambition to remain in power by deceiving the people.

Only by considering the fact that a plan has been set for long-term office even under the title of "A Study of Preparations for the Peaceful Transition of Power in 1988," it can be clearly realized how deceitful the propaganda on the peaceful transition of power recently raved about by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is.

Since the first day when he seized power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has covertly sought a wicked plot for long-term office and concentrated all his maneuvers on realizing it. Clear evidence of this is that when the signature campaign of the people of all strata to amend the constitution for a direct election system was rapidly expanding, he shifted his stand from defending the constitution to amending the constitution and, when the prospect of the prolongation of his power became dim in the wake of the debate on the constitutional amendment, he again turned to defending the constitution by making the so-called 13 April decision. This is not accidental at all. This is the scheme which has been sought according to the specific plan of the top secret document.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique raved as if the so-called 13 April decision was made because it became impossible to continue to debate on the question of constitutional amendment because of the division of the opposition party. This, too, is just the same. The division of the opposition party was as a result of the puppet clique's premeditated scheme of intrigue. This has been proven by the top secret document which said that the opposition party must be made to be formed of members in such a way that internal friction is created, thus making it impossible to adopt a unanimous stand outwardly.

All facts once again show that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's high-pitch clamor about the peaceful transition of the government and so forth is nothing but a scheme for long-term office, and show how shamelessly it runs amok in seeking to realize the scheme.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's scheme for long-term office will never be realized. The South Korean people of all strata are opposing the puppet clique's scheme for long-term office and vigorously turning out in the struggle for the democratization of society. This is all too natural. The South Korean people, who know through practical experience that the prolongation of the fascist military dictatorship will bring even greater misfortune and agony, will never allow its scheme for long-term office.

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CSO: 4110/143

CHON'S LONG-TERM OFFICE MANEUVER DENOUNCED

Daily Assails Document for Long-term Office

SK121041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a commentary on the opening to the public by Korean papers overseas of a copy of a top-secret document on the plot clandestinely promoted by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan recently for his long-term office.

The signed commentary says:

The first paragraph of the document lays it down as an "object" to "build political foundations" for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan "to exercise leadership even after 1988" and the second paragraph makes it a "basic prerequisite" to "keep the Democratic Justice Party in power at least until the year 2000 under his leadership." This tells that the top-secret document was worked out to let the traitor Chon Tu-hwan exercise the dictatorial power indefinitely by manipulating the "DJP regime" even after his "presidential" term expired.

What is noteworthy in the puppet's plot for long-term office is the paragraph on the formation of a private organisation. Its main purport is to organise "bodyguards" with those appointed by Chon Tu-hwan the puppet and those of "Chongwadae Secretariat" origin, which would be controlled by the "special assistant to Chongwadae in charge of politics" till 1988 and by the "special assistant to the DJP president" in the later period. The "bodyguards" are to remove those disobedient to the exercise of dictatorial power by the puppet within the ruling circles. The formation of such private organisation reveals the wild desire of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for dictatorial power and his uneasiness in being unable to trust even those of the ruling circles.

All these facts clearly show that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has long since framed secretly the plot for his long-term office and promoted it premeditatedly.

South Groups Denounce Decision

SK121057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)--Artists and organisations of religionists and workers in South Korea are issuing declarations or statements in succession, denouncing the "important decision" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan which disclosed his design to remain in power indefinitely, according to a report.

Two hundred and two artists of South Korea in their declaration made public on May 8 strongly demanded the "unconditional withdrawal of the April 13 step to defend the present constitution, resumption of the debate on constitutional revision, total release of prisoners of conscience, amnesty and rehabilitation for them, substantial freedom of artistic creation and expression, etc."

Pastors belonging to the Chonnam Council of Pastors for Justice and Peace who had been in a fasting prayer in the building of the Kwangju Young Men's Christian Association since April 27 in demand of a constitutional revision for direct presidential election system ended their prayer on the morning of May 8 and issued a "statement to the churches, the nation and the present 'regime'".

In the statement they declared that the fasting prayer was "an expression of warning to the United States which patronizes and supports the dictatorial 'regime'".

On the same day 50 pastors belonging to the Presbyterian Pastors Council issued a statement at the church memorial hall in Chongro District, Seoul, and warned the puppet clique that "unless the April 13 step is withdrawn and democratic constitutional revision realised, it would run up against a broader and more intensified resistance of the nation."

Earlier, the Chungnam Human Rights Missionary Council made public a statement titled "Stand of Chungnam pastors in the April 13 announcement" containing five articles including one saying that "Democratisation and constitutional revision for this are an essential demand of history".

Meanwhile, 13 labour unions including the "South Korea-Japan Investment Financial Agency Workers Union" on May 8 issued a statement rejecting a "statement" published by the puppet labour federation, a "government"-controlled organisation, on April 23 in support of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "special announcement" and decisively stated that "the 'statement' of the Federation of Labour was based on the unilateral demand of the 'government', not the stand of workers".

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CSO: 4100/193

VNS SPECIAL ARTICLE ON CHON 13 APR DECISION

SK120845 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 9 May 87

[Special article by Voice of National Salvation Editorial Bureau: "We
Comment on Chon Tu-hwan's Grave Decision"]

[Text] With Chon Tu-hwan's so-called 13 April important decision as a momentum, the political situation of South Korea has entered a phase of extremely grave changes. Having adhered to maneuvers to cope with the critical situation and remain in power through constitution-maintaining intrigues camouflaged by constitutional revision through agreement, the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique unveiled its sordid true nature after a 1-year political farce and embarked upon the road of undisguisedly prolonging its power. This fanatic act of trying to substantially prolong the present military dictatorial system by taking the NKDP split as a new excuse for postponing debate on constitutional revision by agreement and by declaring the election of the next president in accordance with the incumbent Constitution was an intolerably absurd act exposing to the world the attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u group to remain in power for a long period of time.

In view of the fact that the key points of constitutional amendment desired by the people are to abolish the fascist constitution, put an end to the military dictatorship, and establish a democratic government, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April grave decision to ban debate on constitutional revision, maintain the present Constitution, and sustain the military dictatorship is a declaration of war against public opinion and another open 17 May coup d'etat.

From the outset, maintaining the Constitution was the Chon Tu-hwan group's ulterior motive and absolute belief, and revising it was nothing but a plausible deceit and hypocritical intrigue. It has become indisputably obvious that ruling-opposition compromise or constitutional amendment by agreement is inconceivable under the present military rule that has nothing to do with dialogue-oriented politics.

The entire course of the almost 1-year political farce, in which futile efforts had seemingly been repeated with the moves of ruling-opposition confrontation,

fully confirmed that the Chon Tu-hwan group's so-called constitutional revision by agreement through compromise was, in effect, an intrigue designed to maintain the Constitution. Having banned debate on constitutional revision while insisting on the absolute protection of the Constitution and revision after its tenure, the fascist regime abruptly changed its attitude, expressed its willingness to rewrite the Constitution during its term of office, and babbled about a possible constitutional revision through ruling-opposition compromise with the special committee of the National Assembly on constitutional amendment as the forum. Today the ulterior motive of that fascist regime for this has become more obvious. These maneuvers of the ruling bunch, which felt a sense of crises due to the fierce advance of the masses of all walks of life who were demanding the abolition of the fascist constitution and the overthrow of the military dictatorship, were nothing but a political intrigue designed to secure a pretext and excuse for blocking with violence the off-stage struggle in connection with the problem concerning the Constitution, to allay and nullify the struggle of the opposition political forces for constitutional revision by inducting them to the assembly, and to find a breakthrough to escape from crises and build a foundation for reassuming power by separating and alienating the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the movement forces from the campaign of the opposition camp for constitutional revision. Also, their maneuvers were despicable tactics designed to increase the people's distrust of the opposition party by inducing opposition lawmakers to come to the forum of negotiations with the ruling party under the pretext of constitutional revision, bar the formation of bonds of sympathy with the masses, and split and crush the opposition party.

This is clearly proven by the fact that, having detected discord among factions and differences in their opinions on the stand of compromise toward the ruling party as a result of occasional appeasement and threat and buying-off operations, the DJP group presented the draft of constitutional revision providing for the parliamentary-cabinet system conflicting with the NKDP's direct presidential election system, caused discord in opinions among opposition lawmakers and internal feuds, and finally destroyed the NKDP by mobilizing about 10 [word indistinct] lawmakers, including Yi Chol-sung, who opposed a strong struggle against the ruling party and sympathized with the DJP's draft of constitutional revision.

As soon as the split in the NKDP occurred, the so-called grave decision was announced and the freezing of debate on constitutional revision and the presidential election in accordance with the current Constitution were declared. This exposed that the DJP's operations of collapsing the NKDP followed a carefully planned scenario. The Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u group blamed the ruin of constitutional revision on the NKDP. This is the brazen and brigandish logic of reversing white and black and an unabashed sophism to veil its act of destroying the NKDP.

Responsibility for failure in revising the Constitution by agreement totally lies with DJP hooligans. Everyone knows that the DJP group plunged negotiations over constitutional revision into ruin by unilaterally insisting on the parliamentary-cabinet system and by forcibly demanding the ruling

party-initiated constitutional revision by agreement while professing that it had the intention of taking the question of constitutional revision into consideration under the condition that the opposition party withdraw its demand for the direct presidential election system.

The parliamentary-cabinet system--a premier-dictatorial system by the indirect vote of the DJP majority in the National Assembly--is merely the current presidential dictatorial system by the indirect vote of a patronized electoral college under a different name. It is, in essence, identical to the current Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist dictatorial system.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group had intended to respond to the demands of the people through constitutional revision by agreement based on ruling-opposition compromise, it would have no reason to turn away from the demand of the opposition party for holding a national referendum on the two drafts of constitutional amendment of the ruling and opposition parties. Also, it would not have conducted the frantic act of forcing the parliamentary-cabinet system on the opposition camp in such an arbitrary manner. The Chon Tu-hwan group put forward the draft of constitutional revision for dictatorship to shift responsibility for the ruin of constitutional revision by agreement onto the opposition camp and to secure an excuse for reassuming power according to the current Constitution stipulating the indirect election system.

The main purpose of Chon Tu-hwan's grave decision is entirely to prolong his illegal one-party power. In his special statement in which he announced the 13 April decision, Chon Tu-hwan even preached the preposterous theory of system, saying that the direct presidential system is a foundation for a protracted one-man rule and a system blocking a peaceful transfer of power and that the indirect election system is a systematic device that prevents long-term power and guarantees a peaceful change of power. However, this is nothing but a brazen man's jargon, which is not worthy of discussing whether it is right or wrong.

Power has never been peacefully transferred in South Korea not because there is a problem with a direct presidential election system but because the elections have never served nominally and substantially as a means to reflect public will, but have been used as a means of the rulers, who have been obsessed by greed for power, to manipulate public will. Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui manipulated public will and sustained dictatorial power, arbitrarily revising stipulations on elections in the Constitution favorable for their long-term power. Pak Chong-hui cooked up the Yusin constitution and changed the presidential election system into an indirect system, because he obviously saw no possibility for winning elections with the direct election system.

It was because there was no possibility for Chon Tu-hwan to fabricate the winning of an election through the direct election system that he concocted the so-called fifth Republic Constitution through the atrocity of the violent Kwangju massacre and adopted the indirect presidential system by imitating the Yusin constitution. Furthermore, Chon Tu-hwan is a brazen man who added two stars to his rank for 10 months and promoted himself to a four-star general; a hooligan who was frenzied with greed for power and drove out

President Choe Kyu-ha, whom he had placed in the presidency, with bayonets and put himself in the post; and a power brigand who usurped power on the corpses of masses by breaking his commitment that a soldier does not and should not involve himself in politics.

Who can fully believe this type of man's promise for a peaceful transfer of power? There is no doubt about the fact that the election of the president in accordance with the present Constitution, a single 7-year term, and a peaceful transfer of power--which were advertised in Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April decision--are nothing but a trick to prolong his tenure, a political plot to secure substantial power, and a deceptive burlesque to realize one-party and one-faction long-term power through the succession of power by changing personnel within the DJP. With the persistent rumor on the extension of his tenure by 1 year under the pretext of the 1988 Olympics spreading, coming out with political stability in 1988 as a precondition for a peaceful transfer of power is a political preliminary design to lay the groundwork for abolishing the single-term system and find an excuse to prolong power. Chon Tu-hwan formed a hidden government called the Ilhae Foundation and said that he would become the Khomeyni of South Korea. This exposes his ambition for power to become the president above the president even after his tenure ends. This ulterior motive of Chon Tu-hwan is deeply connected with a scheme to transfer his power to another figure of the DJP in form in case he cannot remain in power for another 7 years. Precisely because of this, the present military dictatorial group is inflicting indiscriminate suppression on criticism of the incumbent Constitution, which ensures a transfer of power within the DJP, and on demands for constitutional revision providing for the direct presidential election system.

DJP Lawmaker Hyon Hong-chu's remarks that a change of power does not mean transferring power to another party, but changing the steersman of the ruling party clearly confirmed that the election of the president in accordance with the present Constitution and a peaceful transfer of power are nothing but a plausibly worded expression of the wild ambition for remaining in power forever by the method of changing DJP figures.

The sordid nature of the murderous and treacherous Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u group, which has deceived the people, has been fully exposed. Since it announced the so-called 13 April grave decision, the military and fascist regime has been hell-bent on full-fledged preparations for prolonging power and readjusting the system, has indiscriminately repressed the student movement and the patriotic struggle of the masses of all walks of life by branding them as procommunist and impure acts, and has run amok in large-scale fascist terrorist operations designed to dry up the source of their mass advance.

In addition, the group has unhesitatingly hurled a threat in the form of an ultimatum, saying that in case it is difficult to maintain power and prolong its hold of power by suppressive means and methods, it will defend power even by mobilizing such final means as dissolving the National Assembly, declaring a state of emergency, or setting martial law in motion.

Because of the DJP fascist group's mobilization of coercive power and wicked strangling operations, campuses, churches, factories, rural villages, streets, and communities have been reduced to places rampant with bayonets; all the patriotic masses aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification have become objects of ruthless punishment; the movement of the popular masses demanding the abolition of the dictatorial constitution and the revision of the Constitution providing for the direct presidential election [word indistinct] has been faced with the bloody [word indistinct] of the military dictatorship; and the opposition forces have suffered a split and twists and turns. Because of the overall suppressive offensives of the Chon Tu-hwan group and its unprecedented fascist frenzy, a situation of outrage reminiscent of the eve of 17 May is being created in this land.

It is the United States that has commanded and manipulated these political schedules of the Chon Tu-hwan group and its scheme to remain in power behind the scenes. It is also the United States that known better than anyone else the fact that if a presidential election, which virtually makes a peaceful transfer of power possible, is held, it will be faced with the situation in which it may lost South Korea. Proceeding from this, the United States presented to the Chongwasae the three-point strategy to cope with the situation--conspiring the intrigue of constitutional revision through ruling-opposition compromise, pushing ahead with the political timetable in accordance with the current Constitution, and setting the rights in an emergency in motion--with a view to soothing the people's complaints and coping with the disturbing political situation caused by the problem concerning the Constitution and with a view to seeking the stability of the present colonial ruling system by preventing another Philippine situation from occurring in South Korea at any cost, and it has concentrated all efforts on leading the situation to the phase of the DJP's reassumption of power.

Successive visits to South Korea by Shultz, Sigur, Weinberger, and other people last year and this year, during which they had confabs with the Chon Tu-hwan group, were junkets of intrigue designed to map out such countermeasures and to cope with crises according to the first-aid prescription of the White House. It is also the United States that gave the prescription of dealing iron-fisted blows to and suppressing the forces in the movement circles and dissidents when the anti-U.S. struggle had grown along with the campaign to revise the Constitution. It is also the United States that gave opposition figures a sermon calling for greater conservative reconciliations, that gave 12 NKDP lawmakers--who tend to sell their allegiance for cash or favors--500 million won each, thereby making them defect from the NKDP en masse; and that instigated its cat's paws in the NKDP to support a parliamentary cabinet system by using them as commandos for dividing the party. It is the inevitable result of such a policy of ruling adopted by the United States and its interference in [South Korea's] domestic affairs that the political situation concerning constitutional revision has been led to collapse and that the important decision of the Chon Tu-hwan group is prevailing. This again clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the enemy of independence and democracy and the archenemy of our masses.

Today, our masses are at the difficult crossroads that may lead either to building a democratic government after burying the dictatorial constitution or to being forced to suffer terrible misery. Circumstances today urge all patriotic masses to rise up in an all-out manner to crush the plot to regain power by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u homicidal and nation-selling group. As long as the plot by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan to extend their reign in power has raised its head and is going through the stage of acceleration in earnest, and as long as all forces and elements opposing this plot are being indiscriminately suppressed, our people have nothing to watch or expect anymore, have nothing to hesitate about, and have no place to turn back to. Our masses know well that the current Constitution of the so-called Fifth Republic was illegally fabricated under the guns and bayonets of the Chon Tu-hwan group and has been made ill use of for the past 7 years as a means of ruling and dictatorship to flagrantly violate the basic rights of the people and to totally reject independence, democracy, peace and reunification.

Our masses must wage a strong pan-national struggle to recover their lost basic rights and obliterated national dignity, to end the pro-U.S. military dictatorship, and to attain a democratic constitution. A democratic constitution can be attained, after the dictatorial constitution is abolished, only through struggle. Reconciliation, hesitation, concession, or retreat will lead to death. Only advance and struggle is the shortcut to victory. To overthrow the current military fascist regime, we must adamantly crush the tyranny of the DJP, the South Korean version of the Nazi Party, and its maneuvers for the hereditary succession of power.

Even though the Chon Tu-hwan-DJP regime is frantically attempting to realize its ambition to regain power with the force of arms, this is a miscalculation. Its iron-fisted rule is a way that accelerates its own destruction, and the Chon Tu-hwan's important decision is a fatal road that will lead to digging his own grave. Our masses will more adamantly wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy to end U.S. colonial rule, to overthrow the DJP fascist dictatorial regime, to attain a democratic constitution, to found a democratic government, and to realize the cause of peaceful reunification.

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CSO: 4110/143

CHON'S 13 APRIL DECISION DENOUNCED

DPRK Daily Reports

SK010909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN points out that South Korea has been driven into a new political confusion after the puppet Chon Tu-hwan published a "special announcement," in which he declared a "crucial decision" to suspend the debate on constitutional amendments and "transfer government" according to the present "constitution."

Noting that the "crucial decision" imposing a moratorium on constitutional debate touched off a wave of indignation and curses of the people on the oppressors, the paper says in its signed commentary:

The South Korean rulers proclaimed the "crucial decision" for long-term office, taking advantage of the weakening of the opposition forces with the split of the New Korea Democratic Party," but theirs was a mistaken "decision" made at a wrong moment.

The long-term office design promoted by force caused a greater turmoil within the South Korean ruling camp which is floundering in a political crisis and social disorder growing more serious.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet is trying to gratify his ambition for prolonged power, come what may.

His oft-repeated talk about "peaceful transfer of power" and his "stepping down at the expiration of his tenure" was an empty promise to deceive public opinion from the beginning. If he had the intention to transfer "power" to another person when his term expires, he would not call a halt to constitutional debate or try to prolong the present ruling order by brandishing the fascist "constitution."

The repressive actions have been further intensified after the "crucial decision."

At present South Korea is virtually placed under a martial law state without the proclamation of an "emergency martial law."

While spreading the rumour about "southward invasion," the South Korean fascist clique refused under unjustifiable trite pretext all dialogue proposed by us to ease the tension and improve the North-South relations, and are inciting confrontation and rendering the situation strained.

All this is needed to the Chon Tu-hwan group for long-term office and extension of dictatorship.

The United States is the very one responsible for the grave situation in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists were the very ones who manipulated the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's whimsical rope-walking from "defence of the constitution" to constitutional revision, and vice versa.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is advertising that the negotiation for "constitutional revision through agreement" would be resumed in 1989 or 1990 after the "transfer of power" and the Olympic games.

Those who put a stop to the constitutional debate and seek the prolongation of their power are now promoting the resumption of the negotiation for constitutional change after the extension of their power. It is a sheer lie.

KCNA on Anti-Government Struggle in South

SK010823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)--More than 50 dissident figures in Seoul held a demonstration on April 29 against the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, according to a report.

Priests of Roman Catholic churches and other religionists in hunger strike in Seoul, Kwangju and Chonju demanding the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime and the "direct presidential election system" continued their struggle Wednesday.

That day they made public a statement denouncing the "special announcement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Novelists, poets and other writers, more than 190 in all, issued a statement that day demanding a revision of the present "constitution."

Twenty-five members of the "Third Generation Party" entered into a hunger strike that day to join in the struggle of figures of different circles against the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for long-term office and 16 professors of a university in Kwangju made public a statement in support of their struggle.

S. Korean Professors Demand Constitutional Revision

SK051007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)--Professors of six South Korean universities including Seoul, Koryo and Sogang published statements demanding an immediate change of the "constitution," criticizing the "special announcement" of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan revealing the long-term office desire of his clique, according to a report.

On May 1, 122 professors of Seoul University issued a statement titled "Our View on the Present Situation," in which they said "the people were genuinely disappointed by the announcement of the 'government' on shelving constitutional revision for reasons of the situation within an opposition party." "Democratisation and progress wanted by all the people cannot be achieved without a change to the 'constitution'", they declared.

The faster the constitutional revision, the better, they said, and they demanded that "peaceful change of power" should be effected under a new democratic constitution and a fair election law.

Seoul University is the sixth university where professors made a statement demanding constitutional change following Koryo, Sogang and other universities, and their signers total 254.

Meanwhile, the number of the priests on a hunger strike at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul in demand of constitutional amendment had augmented to 60 by May 2.

South Korean writers are also taking an active part in the movement for constitutional change, denouncing the "special announcement" of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. Their number reached 206 as of April 30.

Seoul Catholics Stage Antigovernment Demonstrations

SK060502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)--In Seoul more than 3,500 Catholic followers held a mass at the downtown Myongdong Cathedral Monday evening to protest traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "special announcement," according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Following the mass, they entered a demonstration, chanting "down with dictatorship" and "constitutional amendment for democracy" and clashed with over 500 riot policemen.

On the same day about 2,100 students staged demonstrations on 11 campuses in Seoul and three provincial cities shouting anti-"government" slogans.

The South Korean puppet prime minister warned Monday against those agitating for constitutional change, but students and Catholic followers staged demonstrations in Seoul and provincial cities defying the warning, said the foreign press report.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

Demonstrations in South

SK030823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)--More than 6,500 students of 28 colleges and universities in Seoul and various local areas held anti-"government" demonstrations on April 30 in protest against the schemes of the fascist clique to remain in power indefinitely, according to reports.

The demonstrators bitterly denounced the "special announcement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and strongly demanded the release of arrested students, etc.

That day post-graduate course students of Koryo University in Seoul in a statement said that "the present 'regime' tries to kill a constitutional debate started by the ardent desire of the people by a step called an important decision."

On the same day the Christian Youth Council and the General Federation of Societies of Christian Students of South Korea conducted an open-air broadcasting condemning the "special announcement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan after installing two loudspeakers and two big slogan-boards reading "down with the dictatorship seeking long-term office" and "oppose the scheme to defend the present constitution", etc. at the Christian Hall in Ryonjido, Chongro district, Seoul.

Rallies in South Korea

OW291932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)--More than 44,000 students of 18 universities in Seoul and local areas staged anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations on April 28 when the struggle of the South Korean students and people against the long-term office scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique was daily gaining in scope and strength, according to a report.

Following their struggle on April 27, the students of Seoul University held a memorial service for two students who burned themselves one year ago in protest against the anti-national military drill and brutal repression and went over to a demonstration.

The military fascist clique rushed more than 1,000 riot police to the scene to block the campus gate and check the demonstration. The demonstrators fiercely clashed with the tear-gas firing riot police for two hours.

On the same day, church people staged hunger strikes in Seoul, Chonju, Kwangju and other areas.

They branded the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "special announcement" as a "new-type coup d'etat" to prolong the military dictatorship" and strongly denounced it.

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KCNA REPORTS STATE OF SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS

SK010902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)--Three rights of labour are denied to the South Korean workers and they have even the elementary human dignity ruthlessly trampled underfoot by the puppet clique and employers.

From June to October last year the fascist clique harshly suppressed, arrested and detained more than 660 workers at over 340 work places because they had fought in demand of the right to existence.

The fascist clique took by force workers of the Songdo Fibre Company in Seoul into an automobile and tortured them merely because they had demanded the right to existence. Workers of a restaurant in Tongjak District and a business body in East Gate District, Seoul, were brutally beaten to death because they demanded a wage hike and respect for their personality. These are only a few instances telling what a horrible hell on earth South Korea has reduced to.

The South Korean workers are forced to do hard toil under "hellish labour conditions" at "primitive work places."

Processes generating harmful material beyond the tolerance limit reportedly account for 60 percent of all work processes at chemical factories.

The South Korean workers are subjected to the longest working-day in the world.

The workers in the domains of transport and manufacturing industries are forced to work 14-16 hours on a daily average.

The extremely worse labour conditions and the longest working-day in the world threaten the health of workers and make them fall a victim to labour accidents.

In South Korea the number of labour accidents is steadily increasing owing to the anti-popular labour policy of the puppet clique.

Reporting about the vast scale of labour accidents in South Korea today, publications wrote "industrial accidents as horrible as war" and "third war damages."

Although the lives of workers are threatened by hard toil, they are paid starvation wages, the lowest in the world.

Also deplorable are the housing conditions of workers.

If the South Korean workers are to restore their human dignity, freed from the miserable lives at the lowest bottom of human life, they should liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and anti-popular system.

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CSO: 4100/185

DPRK PAPERS ON MISAPPROPRIATED DAM FUNDS

SK010603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0544 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today come out with signed commentaries ridiculing the fuss made by the South Korean puppets over their arrest of swindlers who had misappropriated "contributions to the construction of the countervailing dam."

Saying that the "donation campaign for the dam" itself, which was started by the puppets, was a vile criminal act, NODONG SINMUN says:

Actually, the money taken from the purses of the people under the false advertisement of "donation" is squandered for the maintenance of "power" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and war moves.

When the traitor is practising a swindle by starting an extra-large gambling vis-a-vis the entire South Korean people by abusing power, sharks, taking advantage of this, are going about with "donation boxes" and demanding money of the people to line their pockets. How astonishing it is!

The puppet police is now making quite a noise after arresting a few petty thieves, as if it had rooted out "donation" fraud, but the amount of the money pocketed by them is only the tip of the iceberg.

MINJU CHOSON says: The puppets are making much ado as if they had done something significant after arresting swindlers who had misappropriated more or less 200,000 won when there are countless big scandals involving hundreds of millions, thousands of millions of won in South Korea. This is a trick to put life into the bankrupt "donation campaign for the countervailing dam."

The Chon Tu-hwan group must not resort to the thinly veiled trick, but promptly give up such treacherous acts as construction of the "countervailing dam" and "donation-collection."

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SOUTH 'FASCIST CLIQUE' SUPPRESSES LABOR MOVEMENT

SK030814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested 13 members of the Southern District, Seoul, Workers' Federation on charges of violation of the "National Security Law" and put over 30 other members on the "want" list on May 1, according to a report.

Among the arrested are male and female graduates of Koryo University and other intellectuals.

The fascist clique announced that they have carried on activities mainly around the industrial zone of Seoul-Inchon area with the purpose of "rejecting foreign forces, the United States and Japan, and building a socialist state" since July 1985 when they joined the federation, and united more than 200 workers of the industrial zone and ideologically awakened them through an evening school.

They reportedly conducted the movement for ideological awakening, using "the chuche idea" and other books as textbooks and publishing "Hoebul (Torch)", the organ of the federation.

This suppressive din against those involved in labour movement taking it as an important goal to reject foreign forces reveals once again the heinous color of the Chon Tu-hwan group, a group of flunkeyist traitors.

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